



— SPECIAL LIVESTOCK EDITION OF THE FARM TRIBUNE, THREE SECTIONS, THIRTY PAGES. —

Let's Go To The Hereford Show And Sale, Friday And Saturday, In Porterville



## GREATER LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY PREDICTED FOR VALLEY AREA BY GUTHRIE IN TALK, MONDAY

A prediction that within the next 20 years more livestock will be produced west of Porterville than is now produced in the cattle country east of town was made by John Guthrie, White River cattleman and vice president of the American National Cattlemen's association, in a talk before members of the Porterville chamber of commerce, Monday noon.

He based his prediction on the assumption that farmers will increase their livestock program as a result of cotton acreage cuts, and also called attention to increased acreage of irrigated pastures and the development of new methods of feeding green chopped feed as more efficient means of utilizing pasture, and alfalfa.

"Farmers are in a tough spot because of cotton acreage cuts," he said. "Some will have to turn to livestock, however, others will not be able to do so because of financing involved and the know-how that is necessary to successfully produce livestock."

In commenting on the stand of cattlemen throughout the nation in opposition to price supports, Mr. Guthrie called attention to the great surpluses that have been built up in cotton and peanuts as

(Continued on Page 6)

## Hodgson Is Reelected Fair Chairman

A. K. "Babe" Hodgson was reelected chairman of the Porterville Junior Livestock Show and Fair board at a meeting held Monday evening at Gang Sue's; Bill Rodgers was reelected vice chairman and Rolla Bishop, secretary-treasurer.

The board also named Ernie Cassidy as director of exhibits for the 1954 show, which is scheduled for May 20, 21 and 22. Members voted to classify livestock exhibited at the fair the same as in past years and passed a resolution of thanks to the Fair Boosters, a group of ranchers and business men that has been active in promotion of the fair.

Members of the fair's livestock committee were also instructed to establish requirements on a minimum dress-out percentage for cattle sold in the annual fat stock sale.

## BENEFIT DANCE SATURDAY NIGHT AT SPRINGVILLE

A community fund to provide a projector for the new Springville veterans' memorial building will be benefitted by a dance that will be held Saturday night in the new building, with the famous Ralph Manfredo orchestra of Fresno providing music.

A silver tea service will be given away during the evening. Dancing will be from 9:00 p.m. until midnight.

### Dedication

New Sunday school hall of the Springville Community Methodist church will be dedicated Sunday, December 20, at 9:45 a.m., with special services, in which the Rev. Carl Stocking, district superintendent from Fresno, will participate. The Rev. Mr. Stocking will also preach the 11:00 a.m. service.

The building has been erected with contributed labor and material and will be debt-free when dedicated.

## PTA Benefit Show Friday In Gymnasium

"Tonight's The Night," a local talent variety show will be presented Friday evening, December 11, at 8:15 in the new boys' gymnasium of the Porterville Union High school.

A show, full of surprises and with an array of fine talent, has been in rehearsal for weeks, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Vernon Bellah, of the P.T.A. and Roy King of the Faculty club. Mr. King will be master of ceremonies.

The entire cast is made up of faculty members, parents and friends of the Porterville high school. There will be musical numbers presented by a male chorus and a girls' chorus, as well as vocalists.

Specialty acts and dance routines will also be a feature of this show, which will feature the community's finest talent, including Norma Margo, Jack Norman and Jack Dorsey, and the versatile Dr. and Mrs. John Lloyd.

Admission charge is 75 cents for adults and 25 cents for students. All proceeds from the show will be used for the child welfare project of the High School and College P.T.A.

## Cotton Vote Next Tuesday

A national referendum vote by cotton growers to approve or disapprove marketing quotas as proclaimed by the secretary of agriculture will be held next Tuesday. A two-thirds vote of growers is necessary to place the marketing quota and an acreage control program in operation.

Polling places in southeastern Tulare county will be: The city hall, in Porterville; the Grange hall, in Poplar; the Kiggins Potato shed in Earlimart and the Mutual Water company office in Tipton. Polls will be open from 9:00 a.m. until 7:00 p.m.

Tulare county cotton acreage is being figured on a basis of 26.44 per cent of a farm's tillable acreage. Notification of their individual cotton acreage allotment was mailed yesterday to cotton growers of the county through the PMA office in Visalia.

## CHRISTMAS CONCERT IN SCHOOL GYM

The Concert choir, the Girls' Glee club, and the Boy's Glee club, all under the direction of Ivan Hershey, will represent Porterville high school at the annual Christmas concert to be presented Friday night, December 18th, at 8:00 o'clock in the new high school gymnasium.

This concert is presented in cooperation with the Porterville Ministerial association, which has cleared all dates with the respective churches. Rev. William R. Holder, pastor of the First Christian church, will give the Christmas devotions. The public is cordially invited to attend the concert without charge.

# The FARM TRIBUNE

Vol. VII No. 24

THE FARM TRIBUNE LIVESTOCK EDITION

Thursday, December 10, 1953



"MIRANDY"

## "MIRANDY" WILL SPEAK AT CLUB MEETING

The famous radio personality, "Mirandy," will speak on flower arrangements and Christmas decorations at a meeting of the Porterville Garden club to be held next Saturday afternoon at the Porterville high school cafeteria.

Mrs. Frederick S. Bauersfeld, of Los Angeles, in private life, Mirandy, has had a 20-year career as a radio authority on garden advice. Her program is now heard every Saturday over station KECA.

General chairman of the program is Mrs. Roger Gamble; reservations can be made with Mrs. Roscoe Sparks, of Porterville; doors will be open at 1:30 p.m., with tickets available at the door. Tea will be served following the program.

### CANCELLED!

Two community events were this week upset by illness of persons slated to perform. The Porterville Barn Theater production of "The Bat," set to open Friday, has been held up for one week and the community forum talk by Dr. Wendell Miller, scheduled for Monday evening, has been cancelled.

### More Than Rumor?

Word is around that Frank Brown, manager of radio station KTIP, is leaving the station.

## SPRINGVILLE AREA PLANS CHRISTMAS ACTIVITIES; BOY SCOUTS DECORATING STREETS WITH GREEN TREES

### Home Decorations

Prizes for the best illuminated outdoor Christmas display or decorations in Springville area dwellings have been offered by the Springville chamber of commerce.

A first prize of \$15 has been set up; second prize, \$10 and third prize, \$5. Judging will take place Tuesday evening, December 22, between 7:00 and 8:00 p.m.

The contest is open to all residents of the Springville area; it is limited to dwellings.

### OIL WELL

A new oil well is going into production today on property owned by Hack Campbell, Gene Cartwright and Roy Rhoads, east of highway 65, near Elmco. A producing sand is reported at 750-914 feet; the hole was bottomed at 950 feet, then plugged back to 914 feet.

## S. J. VALLEY HEREFORD SALE IS READY TO GO SATURDAY AT PORTERVILLE FAIR GROUNDS

More than 30 head of top Hereford cattle were already at the Porterville Fair grounds Wednesday night as southeastern Tulare county cattlemen made final preparations for the fifth annual San Joaquin Valley Hereford Show and Sale that will be held Friday and Saturday, December 11 and 12.

More than 60 head of Polled and Horned Herefords, mostly range bulls, have been consigned to the sale, which is expected to draw buyers from throughout California.

The cattle are being housed in the north end of the main exhibit building on the fair grounds; sales ring and seats have been placed in the center of the building.

A portable sales ring has been constructed for the sale, and for later use during Porterville's annual fair, and new, concrete washing pens have been built on the grounds.

In charge of preparing the fair grounds for the sale is F. R. Farnsworth, president of the Hereford association and a director of Porterville's fair and livestock show.

Other fair directors who have given special assistance with the sale are Ira Marks, Cyrille Faure, Bob Board, and A. K. Hodgson.

In order to accommodate consignors and buyers during the show and sale, the Porterville Kiwanis club will operate a food booth adjacent to the sale ring.

Harry Parker, a noted western cattle judge, will judge sale animals at a Hereford show to be held Friday afternoon. The sale, with Howard Brown as auctioneer, will start at noon, Saturday.

A special feature of the two-day event will be a buffet supper, floor show and dance for consignors, buyers and area cattlemen to be held in the Porterville Elks club Friday evening, starting at conclusion of the Friday afternoon show. In charge are cattlemen of the Porterville district, with Omer Avery as chairman.

Although Porterville is the original home of the Hereford sale, it has been held during the past three years at the Tulare county fair grounds in Tulare, because of lack of proper facilities in Porterville.

But with erection of a permanent building in connection with the Porterville fair, association members decided to return to Porterville this year.

A special welcome to members of the Hereford association has been extended by the Porterville chamber of commerce, and all residents of the community are invited to stop by the fair grounds and look over the sale cattle.

## JOHN DENNIS MEMORIAL WING OF EXETER HOSPITAL TO BE DEDICATED SUNDAY; STATE SENATOR WILL SPEAK

John Dennis memorial wing of hospital, will appear on the program, and 4-H clubs of the county will be represented.

The Dennis wing was given to the hospital by Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Dennis, of Ducor, parents of the late John Dennis, who was a polio victim early this year. 4-H clubs of Tulare county have raised more than \$9,000 to furnish the wing.

At the present time, 17 polio patients are in the hospital, three of them in iron lungs. Two recent cases, one of them fatal, were from the Springville area; five cases were from Porterville.

Howard K. Way, of Exeter, will act as master of ceremonies; Ann Reece of Porterville, chairman of a Porterville 20 Ands committee that raised funds for a Hubbard tank to be placed in the Exeter

### General News

By Winnie Gage

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Gabriel are announcing the marriage of their daughter, Gail Samples, to Gordon Rose of Geyserville, Calif., which was performed in Las Vegas on November 28. They are making their home here.

A. Millinghausen, 99, who first came to the Springville area in 1884, and who made the first commercial planting of oranges in the Lindsay district nearly 70 years ago, died at his Springville home Monday night.

The Springville Elementary School will hold its annual Christmas classroom parties on Monday, Dec. 21st and on Tuesday, Dec. 22, will have the Christmas program at 2:00 o'clock and all are invited as every room will enter a part in the program and school closes on Wednesday, Dec. 23. (Continued on Page four)

### Holiday Spirit

A "Christmas Tree Lane," consisting of green fir trees, is being prepared by Springville Boy Scouts, under the direction of Bruce Borrer, on both sides of the main street, from the elementary school to the hospital.

Scouts are supplying the trees; merchants along the street are providing lights and decorations.

In addition, Boy Scouts are supplying the Springville hospital with enough trees to place in all wards — about 35 trees in all.

On the school grounds, Scouts are selling trees to the public, and are offering special prices to organizations that need large-type trees. Funds raised are used for Scout activities, and because of the annual Christmas tree sale, Springville Scouts have not been forced to ask for community donations to keep their troop operating.



## STRATHMORE FFA DANCE FRIDAY

The Ernie Felton orchestra of Fresno will provide music for the annual Strathmore Future Farmer dance that will be held Friday evening, December 11, in the Strathmore high school gymnasium, beginning at 9:00 o'clock.

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## College Basketball Teams Take To Road Over Weekend; High School Plays Hanford Friday

By Doug Luther

For the local basketball enthusiasts Friday in the high school gym the A, B and C squads of Porterville high school play host to the Hanford quintets. Game time for the opening game between the C squads is scheduled for 6:00 p.m. The B contest takes place around 7:00 with the varsity tilt at 8:00.

The Cubs and Kittens have each won one and lost one. They both defeated Exeter but were upset by the Strathmore boys. The Panthers likewise dumped Exeter but lost by a wide margin to the Roosevelt Rough Riders in the Visalia tournament.

There was no comparison between the Exeter and Roosevelt game as far as the shooting went. The local boys were hitting with good consistency in the Monarch game but missed set shots with surprising regularity in Routh Rider tilts.

Coach Angelich has been trying to remedy this in practice this week by showing and telling his boys the importance of making the shots they attempt.

Hanford has an average team this year and shouldn't have the edge over the Panthers. Both teams should give a good account of themselves as most of the fellows on the squad are out to make the first team before the league season starts.

Monte Bedford has been hampered by the cast on his index finger of the right hand, making it difficult to do the accurate shooting he is noted for. Gene Maples is developing a very fine hook shot along with a fine spirit. Both of these boys are up from last year's

B squad.

This weekend the college Pirates will be in sunny Southern California for games with John Muir College and Pasadena Nazarene College.

Coach Wayne Hardin is taking his boys into these contests without knowing too much about either opponent. This much is known about the Nazarene College in that they won their league championship last year and have been close to the top every year hence.

Nazarene does not compete in football therefore enabling them to point to the basketball season with a great deal of practice already behind them.

Eleven Pirates will make the trip along with Hardin. Sandwiched in between the basketball games for the Pirates will be the viewing of the Little Rose Bowl game for which the coach has already made reservations.

Muir and Pasadena will be the first real test for the Pirates in as much as they have only played the alumni. The fellows are rounding into shape very quickly and should come home with two victories to their credit, which would make them a very definite threat in league play this year.

More than half a month remains before they play their first league game against the Coalinga Falcons. Coach Hardin is trying to schedule as many games as possible between now and then to give the Pirates as much practice as possible.

The probably starting lineup for the games will be: Don Pierson, Vern Rymer, Bill Goucher, John Gibson and Jerry Ridgway.

## Farm Bureau Livestock Market

VISALIA, Dec. 2, 1953, Cattle: Several shipments of good and low choice fed steers and yearlings sold at \$20.00 to \$23.00, also utility and commercial grades at \$13.00 to \$19.00. Sales on a few good and choice slaughter heifers ranged from \$17.50 to \$21.50, utility and commercial grades going at \$13.00 to \$17.00. Sales on utility and commercial cows were made at \$11.00 to \$13.50, a few high commercial young cows at \$14.70, canners and cutters at \$8.00 to \$10.75, shelly canners down to around \$6.00. Utility and commercial bulls cleared at \$12.50 to \$15.80, lightweight cutters down to \$9.50. Good and choice stocker and feeder yearling steers cashed at \$16.50 to \$18.30, including two loads around 600 pounds at \$17.90 and \$18.30, common and medium grades selling at \$13.00 to \$16.00. Scattered shipments of good and choice yearling replacement heifers sold at \$13.25 to \$16.00. Medium stock cows were quoted at \$10.00 to \$10.50, some medium to good cows with calves at side at \$130.00 to \$150.00 per pair.

Calves: Good and choice vealers bulked at \$18.00 to \$24.00, odd head of prime selling at \$24.75, utility and commercial grades at \$12.00 to \$16.50, a few culls around \$6.00 to \$10.00. Good and choice 300 to 500 pound kill-

## FINS FOR FEATHERS

By Phil The Forester



Wild pigeon hunting doesn't seem to excite the imagination of the hunter as much as it should. Of course the presence of this bird is anything but dependable and many hunting trips end in disappointment at seeing no pigeons. Also they are tough targets. The classic advice on shooting band-tails is "to lead them about twice as far as you would naturally figure, then double it." Express loads of No. 6 shot is the recommended shell.

Last weekend we scouted the Tulare mountain ridges but saw only one big flock which took off well in advance of our approach, never to be seen or heard of again. However, the birds were down there in many places we did not cover and there is also quite a population strung from the mountains of Kern to Madera. So we'll make another try but last time we had to settle for a few quail although there were untold numbers of these little gamesters but plenty wild and scattered.

The lack of pigeon hunters in the field is what impressed us however. In all of our roaming the mountain roads we encountered less than 25 hunters, but maybe they were out where the birds were and where we were not.

That a striped bass fishery has developed in the Mendota area is admitted by no less of an expert than Alex Calhoun, chief of the inland fisheries branch of the fish and game department. The small fish are escaping the screens at the CVP Contra Costa Pumping Station and are coming down the Delta-Mendota Canal to find new homes in the Mendota Pool and other adjacent waters. Lots of legal fish have been taken the past

ing calves bulked at \$16.50 to \$20.00, a few selling upward to \$21.75. Good and choice stocker and feeder steer calves cleared at \$16.00 to \$18.25, comparable heifer calves at \$14.00 to \$17.00.

year, many up to six pounds which indicates they grow fast in their new environment where there is an abundance of desirable forage including great quantities of crayfish, better known as crawdads. So here's one fish screen that anglers would just as soon not have operate at full efficiency.

Two new jobs available, deck-hand, fish and game boat and game conservation aid. If interested inquire at the nearest department of employment office.

Contract bids for the construction of the million dollar trout factory on the San Joaquin River below the dam at Friant will be opened December 22 and work should start shortly thereafter.

Black bear season remains open to the inland or Sierra district until January 15 with a good population of animals reported in Kern, Tulare, Fresno, Madera and Tuolumne counties.

## Strathmore FFA Plants School Lawn

About one-half acre of lawn has been seeded, by members of the Strathmore unit of the Future Farmers of America, in front of the Strathmore high school administrative building and around the agricultural shop building. The work was done as a community project.

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## Increasing Budget Is Problem Of State Fish and Game Department

Services demanded by the people of California to propagate and maintain California's fish and game have pushed the operating expenses of the Department of Fish and Game higher than its income, according to Director Seth Gordon in a recent talk to members of the California chamber of commerce in Los Angeles.

The number of licensed sportsmen have almost tripled in 12 years, Mr. Gordon revealed, making necessary new plant facilities such as fish hatcheries, waterfowl management areas and game farms whose operations have outstripped the amount of money collected from the license fees. "And our dollars, just like yours, do not purchase as much in services, equipment and supplies as they did a few short years ago," Gordon related.

The director reported that expenditures for the current 1953-54 fiscal year may reach \$7,532,800 and that estimated revenues of \$6,951,950 may fall about \$580,850 short of meeting operating costs.

Looking toward the 1954-55 fiscal year, Mr. Gordon told state chamber members that the department has submitted a tentative budget for presentation to the legislature next March which proposes expenditures of \$8,168,236. Revenues for next fiscal year are estimated at \$7,276,100 which is \$892,136 less than the estimated expenditures. The 1954-55 expenditures budget represents an increase over the current year of \$635,436, or approximately 8.4 per cent, the director pointed out.

Mr. Gordon explained that fish and game funds come largely from license fees and that the deficits are made up from a surplus accumulated principally during the World War II years. Subtracting the estimated deficits for the current and next fiscal years from this surplus will leave a balance of \$4,051,220 in this fund on June 30, 1955.

Mr. Gordon said that the actual deficits recorded in the past three years have never been as great as those estimated for any given year. He pointed out, for instance, that a deficit of about \$1,300,000 was estimated at the beginning of the 1952-53 fiscal year, but at the end of the year the actual deficit was only about \$260,000.

Deficit spending cannot be permitted to continue indefinitely, he said, and added that it may shortly become necessary to begin curtailing operations and services.

The fish and game department

director told the state businessmen and sportsmen in California this year will lay out \$720,000,000 in pursuit of fish and game. This money, he said, flows through the economic veins of the state and benefits all the people. He also pointed out that California's commercial fisheries produce an income to fishermen of about \$85,000,000 and that resulting commercial fish products are valued at \$200,000,000 a year.

"By combining the money value of sports and commercial fish and game activity, and not counting the value of the meat taken by sportsmen, we come up with an estimated annual value of California's fish and game resources approaching one billion dollars," Mr. Gordon said.

### Return-Stack Orchard Heaters Have Advantages

By Karl W. Opitz  
Farm Advisor

Citrus growers requiring additional orchard heaters may find that return-stack heaters will do a better job for them. The following advantages are listed: (1) Cleaning during the heating season is not needed; (2) The sludge disposal problem is done away with; (3) There is no loss of capacity due to sludge formation; (4) Since Return-Stack heaters may be burned at a higher rate than most other types, they give added protection during a severe freeze, and (5) They are much less smokey than other heaters.

The disadvantages of this type of heater are the increased difficulty in moving them about, and the higher initial costs.

Very little or no savings on the cost of oil should be expected by the use of Return-Stack heaters. Any new approved heater will produce just as much heat from a given quantity of oil, provided it is operated correctly.

### Farm Structures Conference Feb. 1

The fifth annual Farm Structures conference has been set for February 1 on the Davis campus of the University of California, with the program, following registration at 9:30 a.m., to deal with building materials, structures, and improvements in methods and equipment. Topics scheduled include nailing to concrete and steel, tilt-up wood walls, pre-stressed

## WE THE PEOPLE

Statements made in this column do not necessarily reflect the editorial opinion of The Farm Tribune.

The Case of King Cotton  
In California  
Porterville, California  
December 3, 1953

To Whom It May Concern:

Being vitally interested in the production of cotton in California, I wish to plead the case of King Cotton in our state. The decision to so drastically cut the production of cotton has left the industry groggy, but still standing. And depending on the production of cotton are a myriad of other industries and activities — picking, ginning, hauling, compressing, etc. Tied up in all of these is a huge capital sum, the revenue from which helps fill the tax coffers. Every business in the state would feel loss of income.

The plea for King Cotton is not as for a beggar, but as for a hard-working, self-sustaining segment, with the will to go ahead and continue to stand on its own two feet.

A good physician does not, in prescribing for a patient with numerous symptoms, administer a lethal dose. Rather he treats what he diagnoses as the disease and in so doing, alleviates other disturbances.

Cutting the production of cotton may be a step in the right direction, but the cut is too drastic — it is a leap in the dark.

Surely there is a better way. If all the patched and faded garments could be replaced with new — if each family could have an ample supply of bedding, the luxury of sheets and cases — if the hundred and one daily needs were within the reach of all — that alone would clean up some of the surplus.

If our leaders take upon themselves the responsibility of directing our fate, they should do so in a constructive and not in a destructive manner.

Hoping for a more equitable adjustment, I am,

INTERESTED.

concrete, dairy barn efficiency studies, cost of farm buildings, trench silos above ground, animal shades, pole-building construction, wire cages for poultry, cooling tank water by exaporation, roof trusses, wood preservatives, and the place of the lumber dealer.

### TROUT HATCHERY

Construction of the new \$750,000 San Joaquin trout hatchery on the San Joaquin river below Friant dam will begin early in 1954.

### STATE FARM PRICES SHOW MIXED TREND

Mixed trends prevailed in the levels of prices received by California farmers during the month ending November 15. Increases were registered in the prices for several commodities including wheat, barley, grain sorghums, rice, hay, citrus fruits, beef cattle, calves, lambs, milk and butterfat.

Declines were recorded in the prices for oats, alfalfa seed, cotton lint, hogs, wool, chickens and eggs. Prices for other commodities for which mid-month prices are estimated were unchanged compared to a month ago.

A proposal to transfer jurisdiction of the 41 elk on the Tupman refuge in Kern county to the state division of beaches and parks has been approved by the California Fish and Game commission.

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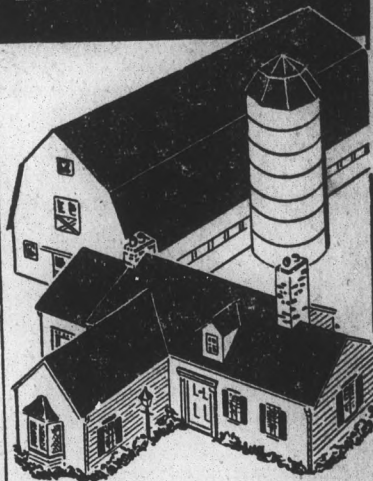
### BASKETBALL EXAMINATION

Written examinations for officials who will work Tulare county schools basketball games were given last night at Porterville high school and College of the Sequoias.



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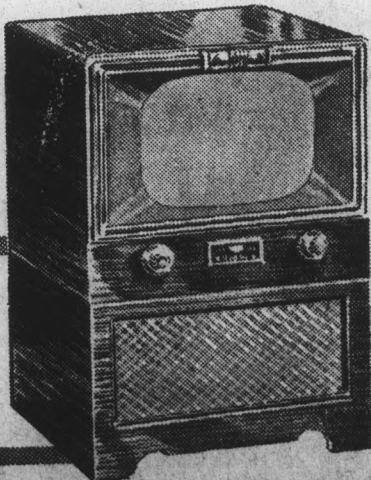
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## SPRINGVILLE NEWS

By Winnie Gage

(Continued From Page One)  
until January 4th.

The school has an enrollment of 232 students, compared to 208 last year.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Graham have returned home from a two weeks vacation in Lancaster with Joe's sister, Mr. and Mrs. N. D. Kemp. They also visited in Glendale.

Rev. and Mrs. Dale Harper visited in Pasadena with their son, Dan, who is attending Pasadena College.

The dedication of the new classrooms to the Community Methodist Church will be held Sunday, Dec. 13, with Rev. Carl Stocking, district superintendent of Fresno, as speaker.

Rev. Gilbert Vieira, assistant pastor of Porterville Church gave a sermon last Sunday at the church.

There is to be a series of four entertainments held at the school auditorium this winter. The first one being on December 16 with Paul Leonard of San Francisco as entertainer. He is an actor on the NBC and Columbia Broadcasting network.

The Boy Scouts are selling Christmas trees on the school lawn again this year. They are very nice trees and priced reasonable with rates given to Churches, schools and organizations.

Guests of Mr. and Mrs. Andy Greenlee the past week were their daughter and family, Mr. and Mrs. Chester Kenworthy and daughter of Canago Park.

Rev. and Mrs. Sidney Jackson, pastor of Church of the Nazarene, are attending Pastors' Conclave at Santa Cruz.

The rainfall report from State Forest Service December 8, 1952,

ESTHER'S FOR Christmas shopping. 518 North Main, Porterville. d10-1

FOR POLIO insurance, see Elton or Myron Wilcox, 213 Mill street, phone 78, Porterville. d10-3

BUYING OR SELLING — See J. D. Frost, Realtor, and Associates. 309 E. Putnam, Porterville. Phone 1167.

COTTAGE REST HOME, 243 N. Highland Ave., Visalia, phone 43172. Exclusive home for elderly and convalescent; love and understanding by trained personnel. State licensed. Owner, Lucille I. Logan. n26-2

### ROOFING FOR SALE

90 # Slate Rolls ..... @ \$2.65  
15 # Felt ..... @ 1.75  
30 # Felt ..... @ 2.25  
3 Tab 210 # Shingles..sq. @ 6.50  
Roll Brick Siding ..... @ 3.50

### M. WEATHERMON

Midway Between Tipton and Pixley at Warehouses West Side R.R. Tracks

n26-4

★ Stock Breeding 82

FOR PROMPT and efficient cattle breeding service, call 2211-M or 1223-J, Porterville. Paul Thompson. jy2tf

4.85 in., December 8, 1953, 4:09 inches.

Roy Negus, 30 years old, died December 4, at the Exeter Memorial Hospital of polio. Roy had been sick one week. He was born in Porterville and received his education there and played on the Panther football team when in high school, which won valley championship.

He was a veteran of World War II and a member of Porterville Elks Lodge.

During summer months he operated a pack station from Shake Camp and during winter months he hauled sand and gravel.

He leaves his widow, Mary Lou, a daughter, Susan, a son, Donald, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Negus and two sisters, Mrs. Ruth Husband, of San Gabriel and Mrs. Marjorie Boles of Monterey.

Bill Rodgers spoke on Springville history at the annual banquet of the Springville chamber of commerce Tuesday evening in the new memorial building. George Haigh was master of ceremonies; Monte Gifford, chamber president, presided; Springville Grange women served a turkey dinner and Blaine Graham, Nancy Lumley and Kit Tewksbury, from the Porterville Barn Theater presented a one-act skit.

If you have any news of interest for this Springville News column, please call 78-Y-13.

### 4-H Beef Sale

By Seymour W. Thurber  
Farm Advisor

A 4-H calf sale will be held Saturday, December 12, 9:00 a.m. at the Farm Bureau Sales Yard in Visalia. This sale is sponsored by the California Farm Bureau Marketing Association and C. J. Shannon and Sons of Tulare.

Sam Thurber, 4-H Farm Advisor, says that thirty choice feeder steers and ten heifers, weighing from 400 to 500 pounds will be auctioned to 4-H Club members wishing to have calves for their beef projects. These calves were shipped in from Montana and have been here since Thanksgiving. They are the top selection from 109 animals.

Prior to the sale there will be demonstrations on feeding and selecting beef animals given by the Agricultural Extension Service.

## LEGAL NOTICES

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS No. 12282

In the Superior Court of the State of California In and For the County of Tulare

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF MAGGIE BAYLOR, DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned executrix of the Last Will and Testament of said deceased to the creditors of and all persons having claims against said deceased or against her estate, to file them with the necessary vouchers within six months after the first publication of this notice, in the office of the clerk of the above entitled court at his office at the Hall of Justice in the City of Visalia, County of Tulare, State of California, or to file such claims, together with the necessary vouchers, within six months after the first publication of this notice with the said executrix at the office of Burford & Hubler, Bank of America Building, in the City of Porterville, County of Tulare, State of California, which said last named office the undersigned selects as her place of business in all matters connected with the estate of said deceased.

EVALYN NEWBY, Executrix of Last Will and Testament of said Deceased.  
BURFORD & HUBLER  
Attorneys for Executrix  
P. O. Box 308  
Porterville, California.

Date of First Publication: December 3, 1953. d3,10,17 24 31

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS No. 12283

In the Superior Court of the State of California In and For the County of Tulare

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF JOHN TOLENTINO DECEASED

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned executrix of the Last Will and Testament of said deceased to the creditors of and all persons having claims against said deceased or against his estate to file them with the necessary vouchers within six months after the first publication of this notice, in the office of the clerk of the above entitled court, at his office at the Hall of Justice in the City of Visalia, County of Tulare, State of California, or to file such claims, together with the necessary vouchers, within six months after the first publication of this notice with the said executrix at the office of Burford & Hubler, Bank of America Building, in the City of Porterville, County of Tulare, State of California, which said last named office the undersigned selects as her place of business in all matters connected with the estate of said deceased.

ROBERTA T. TOLENTINO, Executrix of Last Will and Testament of said Deceased.  
BURFORD & HUBLER  
Attorneys for Executrix  
P. O. Box 308  
Porterville, California.

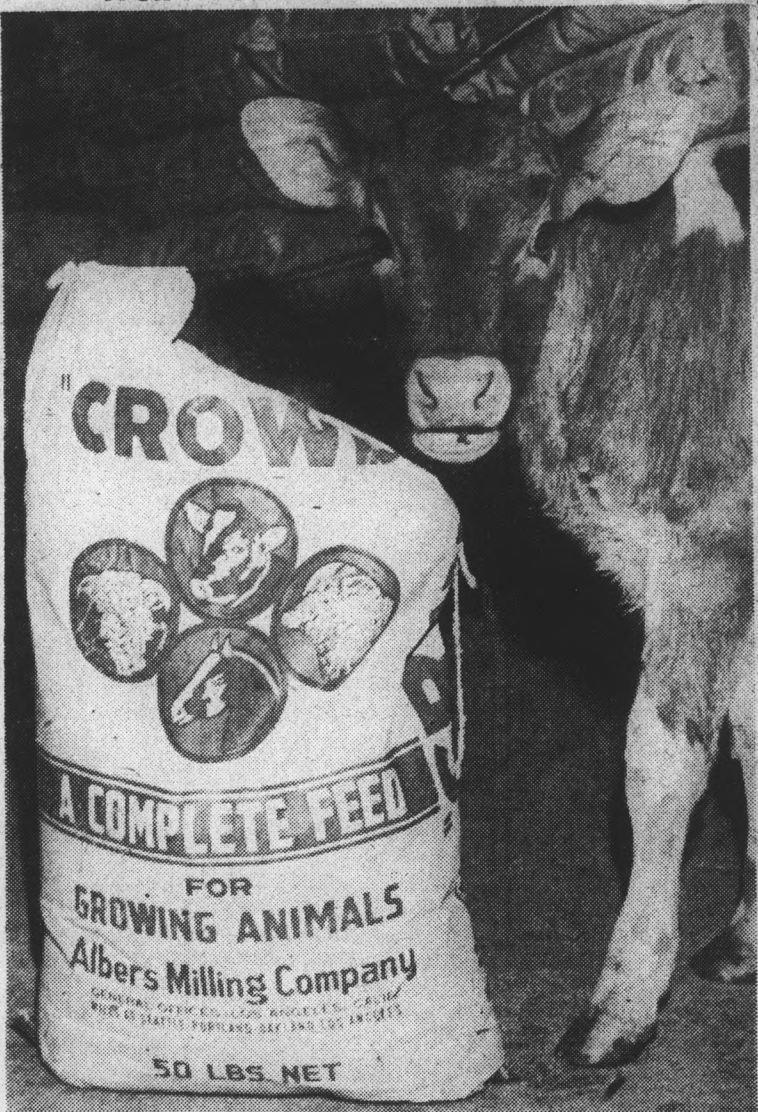
Date of First Publication: December 3, 1953. d3,10,17 24 31

Subscribe to The Farm Tribune.

## I'm Looking for a New Home

I'LL BE LEAVING HERE ON  
DECEMBER 19TH AT 11:00 A.M.

Won't You Come In And Get Me?



**PORTERVILLE FEED & SEED**

D St. at Oak

Porterville, Calif.

Phone 41



Dear Mr. Haener

There were many young ladies on my list this December 25th past who were a problem to me. There didn't seem to be anything in my work-shop that was exactly right for them. So, I gave them a Christmas check. I've found out since then, however, that they would like some of that beautiful Wallace "Third Dimension Beauty" Sterling. I know you have a complete Wallace collection so they'll probably be down to see you and select their gifts. Take care of them won't you? I'd consider it a personal favor.

Your friend,

*Santa Claus*

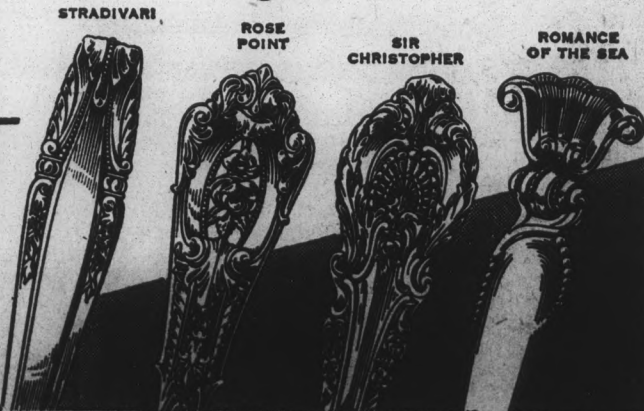
Santa's right—for we have beautiful Wallace Sterling, the only sterling silver with "Third Dimension Beauty"

**HAENER'S**

"YOUR JEWELER"

218 Mill Porterville Phone 65

See it and select it today!





**GRAPES FINISHED**

Grape picking has been completed for the season in Tulare county, according to Oscar L. Hemphill, agricultural commissioner, who states that a good portion of the crop has gone into storage for distribution in accordance with market demand.

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**THE OLD DAYS**

**PORTERVILLE ENTERPRISE  
February 7, 1902**

Dan Abbott went to Visalia, Monday, being one of the many subpoenaed for grand jury duty.

A. R. Moore, the photographer, who pays Porterville a yearly visit, arrived in town Monday.

Louis Weber, notary public, Springville. All legal papers carefully and neatly drawn.

Bud Kincade is now running a blacksmith shop north of the Tuttle building.

Dr. Feemster has removed his office in the Tuttle block to the rooms recently occupied by Dr. Hatcher in the Putnam block.

If you want something to build you up, try a bottle of our 5-year-old Port. It will surely help you. For sale at the Pioneer Hotel bar.

John Boose, F. Neuffer and C. Hoefler arrived from Luverne, Rock Co., Minn., on a visit to J. G. Zinser and also to look for suitable orange land.

There will be a basket social at the Burton school house Thursday evening, the 15th, for the purpose of raising funds to purchase a school bell.

Mrs. W. C. Brant, who has been visiting with her sister, Mrs. G. Burns, returned to San Diego, Saturday.

J. H. Williams sold his ranch, Monday, known as the Archer ranch on the St. John's river, to George H. Badden, of Visalia. The property comprised 181 acres.

The majority and minority stockholders of the Campbell & Moreland Ditch company have at

last, come to an understanding with regard to the water running in their ditch, and their endless lawsuits will no longer grace the calendar of the Superior court of Tulare county. The minority stockholders will take out the amount of water their number of shares are entitled to at the headgate of the Campbell & Moreland ditch, which amounts to about one third of the water the ditch is entitled to, leaving the majority of the stockholders to take out the balance of the water where they see fit, the water to be divided at the Pioneer Water company headgate and the third thus divided to be delivered without loss at the headgate of the Campbell & Moreland ditch.

We congratulate the board of supervisors on the action they have taken in complying with the requests of the county board of trade and the K of P lodges of this county to make an appropriation to defray the cost of making exhibits to advertise our wonderful products and resources in Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Mr. Schwab, president of the steel trust, is the only man in the world who draws a million dollar salary.

Andrew Creeks, one of Plano's industrious young men, is erecting a good sized building on his lots on Broadway, which he intends to rent as a public hall to be used for all sorts of entertainments and meetings. This is a long-felt want of Plano and it is hoped he succeeds in his undertaking.

**THE FARM TRIBUNE  
December 8, 1949**

Abe Lefton, nationally-known rodeo figure, has been invited to announce the 1950 Porterville Roundup next May.

Clearing of the channel of the Tule river upstream from Porterville will be started as a flood control measure about December 15.

Reactivation of the Orange Belt Highway association is planned at a dinner meeting in Lindsay December 20.

Howard Chitenden, formerly of the Fresno office of Quaker Oats company, has been named sales manager of B-J Farm service in Porterville.

**Lynn Relected**

Harvey A. Lynn, Riverside citrus grower and civic leader, has been reelected president of Sun-kist growers. Serving on the board of directors is F. K. Ritchie, of Porterville; Roy R. McLain, Visalia, is a vice president.

Institutes for California nurserymen will be held on the UCLA campus December 29 and on the Davis campus January 26.

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**We Only Heard**

By BILL RODGERS

QUESTION: What rhymes with brown.

ANSWER: Clown.

VALUE OF current beef promotion program is demonstrated in Kern county, where, during a 30-day period, sale of beef through the Piute and Kern Valley Packing companies was upped five percent as a result of efforts of the Kern County Cowbelles. . . . The program, consisting of the placing of recipes by local women in butcher shops to push sale of less expensive cuts of beef, was originated by members of the Tulare County Cowbelles; the idea has been receiving national publicity and application. . . . Local representatives of the cattle industry believe that through this type, and other types, of beef promotion, and through the government purchase program, the crisis in cattle prices has been met and that a readjustment period in the cattle industry has been accomplished without resorting to government supports and controls.

RICHARD DEACON, formerly of the Porterville Barn Theater, seems to be on the way up in Los Angeles television. He has appeared in three "Life With Riley" programs that will be released, via film, after the first of the year and has also played a part in a Hollywood television show, "Life With Father." Dorothy Baker,

nationally known writer of Terra Bella, and one of the strong supporters of the Barn, has written a script for the "Life With Father" show, and another former Barnite, Ann B. Davis, is now in Los Angeles looking for "the big break" in television.

HIGHLIGHTING THE coming weekend, will be the Fifth Annual San Joaquin Valley Hereford association show and sale at the Porterville Junior Fair grounds. The show is slated for Friday afternoon, December 11, after which visiting cattlemen will be guests at a buffet supper and dance at the Porterville Elks lodge. The sale will start at noon, Saturday, December 12; members of the Porterville Kiwanis club will have a food booth at the show and sale; everyone, cattleman or not, is invited to attend this Hereford event which, incidentally, is bringing some good publicity throughout California to eastern Tulare county's famous beef cattle country.

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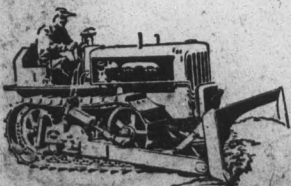
Visalia, California

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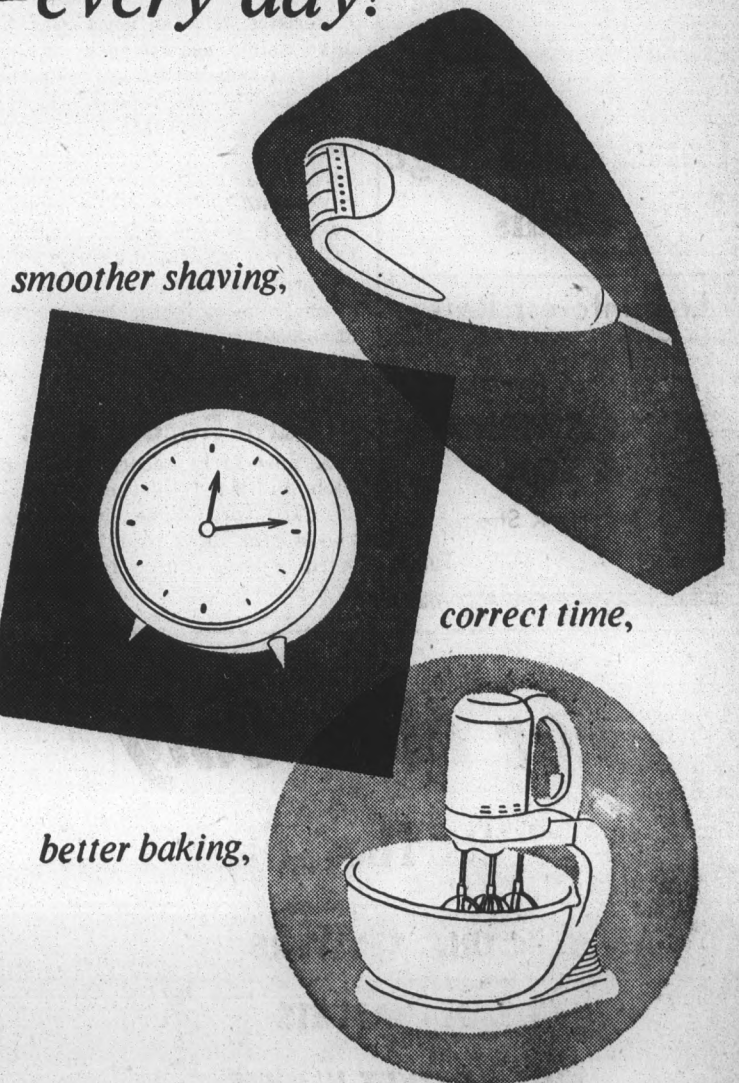
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## PIRATES SHOW CLASS EVEN THOUGH LOSING TO ALUMNI QUINTET TUESDAY

By Doug Luther

The powerful Porterville College alumni quintet was put to its full test last Tuesday night as the Pirates almost came from behind to win their first game of the season in Merriwell fashion.

The Pirates were trailing by 11 points with only a little over three minutes to play in the final period when they suddenly exploded with a rash of points and tied the score at 58 to 58.

Someone was pressing Buell Webb a little too close and he was awarded two free shots which he made. That made the score 60 to 58 with 16 seconds remaining in the game. A foul was then called against Milford for fouling Vern Rymer and it looked as if the game would go into overtime should Rymer sink the free shots. He made the second but missed the first which left the score 60 to 59, and the alumni with the ball.

Bill Blevins, who played an outstanding game for the alumni and who copped high point honors for the evening, sank an anti-climax free throw for the remaining one point scored by the alumni.

The game marked fine ball handling and shooting by both quintets. As stated, Blevins turn-

ed in the top performance of the evening as he scored 19 points and stole the ball from the Pirates on numerous occasions.

Vern Rymer was high point man for the Pirates connecting for 14 points. Bill Goucher, until he fouled out, was hitting on some very fine left-handed hook shots which kept the Pirates in business.

At the end of the first quarter the Pirates led by the score of 15 to 11 but by the intermission the alumni had pulled ahead by three points and a 30 to 27 lead. During the first half Jack June, Blevins and Tom Short hit with amazing accuracy on long set shots.

Rymer and Goucher were teaming up to hit on some beauties themselves. Rymer was really sharp on lay-ups while Goucher was hooking them in.

The third quarter found the alumni controlling the backboard and upped their lead to 49 to 37 as the period came to an end.

That lead looked substantial enough but the Pirates who are a very game bunch of ball players started the rally which found them falling short of a victory by two points in the final seconds.

In the preliminary game the Pirate Junior Varsity downed the Teachers' quintet by the score of 46 to 42.

### Sunkist Growers Get \$1,136,233 In 1952-53 Refunds

Refunds of \$1,136,233 are being mailed immediately to shippers affiliated with Sunkist Growers following final adjustment of marketing costs for the 1952-53 season just closed.

"These refunds represent the difference between marketing and advertising assessments and the actual final cost of our operations during the past season," Paul S. Armstrong, general manager of the citrus marketing cooperative, stated. "Any funds over and above our actual cost of doing business during a season are returned in full to our affiliated associations."

Total net marketing costs were slightly more than two percent of the delivered value of fruit marketed.

### Farm Record Book

A new farm records book has been published by the University of California Extension service, and is available through the office of the Tulare county farm advisor at a price of one dollar.

## THE VET SEZ

By Dr. Charles S. Crane

Some veterinary hash this week. Now is the time to get after the internal parasites in your livestock. Get your veterinarian out to size up the situation and plan an attack, an effective one, that is. Horses, cattle, sheep, goats, all have worms. All have different kinds and all do not respond to the same drug. There have been some important steps made recently in the business of worming animals, especially in the field of drugs. Get some advice before you take off.

How about foot rot, woody tongue, calf diphtheria and lumpy jaw? They aren't necessarily seasonal things, but since I have mentioned them, do you know how they can be effectively prevented, and economically, I hasten to add. Whether you have one family cow, a dairy, a feed lot, or a hundred cows on the range, a little checking now and then pays off.

Every once in a while I hear of a loss from Blackleg. This is an age-old killer, that is still with us, just waiting for a slip in vaccination.

Do you know that vaccination for Bang's disease is required by law in California for all dairy heifers and breeding bulls? You probably do, but how about beef cattle? It doesn't effect them, you say? True, vaccination of beef cattle is left up to the judgment of the owner by the state, but the state is willing to pay the cost of vaccination in its effort to stamp out the disease IN MAN.

The disease itself can, and does, effect beef cattle. To cite an example, there is a large beef herd on record near here that had trouble, several years running, with abortion. Blood tests on a group of 800 cows revealed that 40 per cent of them were positive to Bang's disease.

Vaccination of all calves between six and 12 months of age was started, then a program was set up for vaccination of all heifer calves at weaning time. Recently, another test was run on a like number in the herd and only one per cent were positive, and the calf crop was what it should be. Convincing, isn't it? If not, it should be; convincing both from the standpoint that Bang's disease can be a serious problem, should it strike, and convincing from the standpoint of proof of the ability of vaccine to control the disease.

That's enough for this week. After you digest that, I'll try to cook up another unpalatable mess for you right soon now.

### Football Banquet

Annual Porterville high school and college football banquet is being held tonight, Thursday, in the high school cafeteria, beginning at 6:30 o'clock, with "Dutch" Doer, of Stockton, as speaker. Beef for the dinner is being provided by Ray Hutchinson, Poplar rancher and school board member.

### MUSIC WORK SHOP

Use of records that go with state music texts will be discussed at a music education workshop to be held January 7 at the Terra Bella elementary school, under direction of Superintendent Carl F. Smith. The workshop is for benefit of southern county teachers.

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## Greater Livestock

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7)

a result of those supports, and the serious effect that cotton acreage cuts will now have on the economy of cotton producing areas.

He said that when the price of cattle began to drop several months ago, organized cattlemen met the situation by instituting beef promotion programs and by asking the government to buy more beef.

"We have gone through the readjustment period," Mr. Guthrie said, "and we now feel that we are on sound ground. We feel that we do not need price supports, because that brings controls."

Range land, he said, can be used for nothing other than the production of cattle. A cut in cattle production, similar to that of cotton, would drive the range cattlemen out of business, he pointed out.

Mr. Guthrie stated that in his opinion an increased livestock program would be good for the community, because livestock is always a more or less stable product. Cattle can be sold at any time from three days of age to 15 years into legitimate trade channels, he said, and every week, sale of cattle brings money into the community.

He also said that production of livestock, and livestock feeds, is a soil-building industry.

The best cow country in California, in the opinion of Mr. Guthrie, lies between Oakdale and Kern county, with Porterville as its "heart." Range cattle can be produced in this area as cheaply and efficiently as in any area of the nation, and all phases of the industry are represented — the cow-calf herd, the range man, the green feed operator and the dry feed lot operator.

"The cow," he said, "is a factory that converts inedible food into meat, and many by-products. Grass is the biggest crop in the nation, and it would be wasted without livestock."

Importance of the cattle industry to California is indicated by the fact that more cattle were slaughtered in California during the last two years than in any other state in the nation, he pointed out.

Cattle population of the state, he said, has increased from 205

head in 1769 to three million head today.

In commenting on economics of the cattle industry, Mr. Guthrie said that an investment of from \$400 to \$500 per animal unit is represented in the cattle business. Sixty-seven per cent of those persons in the cattle business own less than 100 head; less than five per cent own more than 1,000 head, he declared.

## Evangelistic Services At Woodville Church

The Church of the Nazarene, at Woodville, announces special evangelistic services beginning Thursday, December 10th and closing Sunday, December 20th.

Rev. C. H. Smith, of Conway, Arkansas, evangelist and poet, is devoting his full time to service in the Church of the Nazarene.

An evangelist for the past 10 years, Mr. Smith is recognized as an effective exponent of the Bible. In addition, he is a well-known poet. The reading of his original poems adds a depth of gospel meaning to each service.

Services begin at 7:30 p.m. each evening according to the pastor, Rev. Milton Harrington.

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# THE FARM TRIBUNE

Vol. VII No. 24

THE FARM TRIBUNE LIVESTOCK EDITION

Thursday, December 10, 1953

## ANNUAL Livestock Edition "FEEDS AND FEEDING"



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BAKERSFIELD



### Welcome Home

SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY  
HEREFORD ASSOCIATION  
DECEMBER 11th - 12th

"Welcome Home" signs will greet buyers and consignors at the San Joaquin Valley Hereford association sale in Porterville on December 11 and 12, for this year the sale returns to its original location — Porterville.

It was back in 1948 that Hereford breeders in the southeastern area of the San Joaquin valley started talking a "local" sale. After several informal meetings had been held, the San Joaquin Valley Hereford association was formed, with membership extending through counties of the southern valley area.

Even while details of association organization were being worked out, plans were being made for the association's first sale, and it was on September 9, 1949, that 75 head of Herefords were offered by the association at the old Porterville Cash Auction Yard.

Among consignors to that first sale were long-time breeders whose names were known throughout the West, and some were brand new in the cattle business: Omer Avery, A. H. Cobb, F. R. Farnsworth, Cyrille Faure and Giddings and Patterson of Porterville; Ted Cairns, L. V. Patterson, Sam Staut, S. E. Walters and Ed. Webb of Lindsay; Mrs. Frank Cooper of Tipton; E. L. Garner of Madera; Milton Hadley and Elliott Farms of Visalia; Fred Vanderhoof of Woodlake and A. H. Karpe of Bakersfield.

Incidentally, several of those breeders who consigned to the first San Joaquin Valley Hereford association sale also have animals in the 1953 sale and have consistently supported this sale during the intervening years.

While the 1949 Porterville sale was successful in many ways, the facilities that housed the sale were far from adequate and when it became apparent in 1950 that nothing better in the way of facilities could be offered in Porterville, association members decided to move the sale to the Tulare County Fair grounds in Tulare, where several successful association sales have since been held.

But many association members felt that Porterville was the real home of the sale and that eventually the sale should be returned. They pointed out that Porterville is near the center of one of the world's greatest cattle producing areas — the foothills and high mountains lying north of the Tehachapis and extending along the east side of California's great central valley.

And the bug-a-boo of that first sale — facilities — was taken care of by construction of a fair grounds in Porterville — a fair grounds built by the community without aid of state funds.

So this year the San Joaquin Valley Hereford association sale has been returned to its first home — Porterville, and the people of the community are looking forward to welcoming those cattlemen who come to town for the sale.

Figuratively speaking, the keys to the city have been offered to the San Joaquin Valley Hereford association, and real western hospitality can be expected by consignors and buyers.

But perhaps more important is the fact that through the years quality of animals presented by the association has constantly improved. Buyers this year can expect to find excellent range bull offerings — animals with the depth, the bone, the width, the type and the blood lines that assure good calf crops and heavy weaners, which in turn assure a profitable cattle operation.



# FEED

## SELL TO THE GOVERNMENT, OR FEED IT?

### FEED YOUR CORN

By True D. Morse

#### Under Secretary of Agriculture

Earlier prospects indicated a continued build-up in cattle numbers — with some predictions that 100 million head might be reached before the cattle cycle turned down. Now farmers face quite a different prospect. Cattle slaughter is up 32%. It will not be so difficult to stabilize the cattle market or adjust the numbers down from 94 million head as it would have been from 100 million.

Cows, heifers, and other stock cattle will be in demand again next spring when drought areas need breeding stock to replace those shipped out this year. Cows at \$100 to \$125 per head will require much less investment than the \$175

to \$225 cows of a year ago. They may pay out faster and with less risk. Those with roughage and in areas where winter grazing can be provided should consider possible future demand before selling their good stock cows and heifers. Some have been buying stock cattle that are offered at distress prices as they look ahead to the need for cattle to use grass.

Low quality cows and irregular breeders should not be held, as there is even more need now to have efficient beef herds that will keep production costs low. Nor should there be overstocking of grasslands — always an unwise practice.

Average profits from cattle feeding may be realized this fall and winter, and during the year

ahead. Cattle prices have come down more than feed prices, and the relationship between the two is back to about average. The beef steer-corn price ratio at Chicago is running about 15. In 1951 it was almost 20.

Cattle feeders had such unsatisfactory profits during the past year — with many taking severe losses — that movement of cattle to feed-lots has been slow. But, before experienced cattle feeders rule out feeding this year, they will re-figure the profit prospects on the basis of present feeder cattle prices and the cost of corn and other feeds.

The temptation will be merely to store corn under the loan program and turn it over to the government. This may be much less profitable than feeding. Certainly able farmers will want to return fertility to the soil by feeding their corn and other grains if they have reasonable confidence in the stability of cattle prices.

Hog prices are expected to continue above those of a year ago during the fall and winter. There will be the usual seasonal decline this fall but marketings of spring pigs started earlier this year, and many hogs weighing less than 200 pounds had been slaughtered by August 1st. Hog slaughter this fall and winter will be sharply below last year because 10% fewer than last. This fact gives strength to the price outlook for both hogs and cattle.

One of the unusual developments of the past year was the failure of farmers to respond to the very profitable corn-hog ratio, by increasing hog production. It raised the question of whether it has become too easy to raise corn merely to sell to the government — rather than to go to the trouble of feeding hogs even when more pro-

fits are realized in that way.

The time for breeding sows for early spring litters is at hand. (Sows bred November 1st will be due to farrow February 22nd.—Ed.)

Profits in lamb feeding, at present prices for feeder lambs, should be fairly good, if the demand for meat continues high. Feeder lamb prices have been one-fourth or more below last year.

The expansion of farm flocks of sheep is a constructive development. It is helping to offset some of the declines in ranching areas. Profits from sheep now look much more attractive to farmers when compared with the lower prices of cattle. Farm flocks offer a source of supplementary income without much additional expense.

The United States is producing less than one-third of the wool used in this country. Congress has expressed its concern about the need for domestic wool by voting 75-90% price supports with an objective of producing 360 million pounds of shorn wool. At average weights per fleece this is equivalent to around 45 to 50 million sheep on farms and ranches of the United States. Our present sheep population is only a little over 30 million. The rate of sheep and lamb slaughter — plus drought difficulties — indicates that sheep numbers may be declining this year instead of increasing. This adds strength to the profit prospects from sheep for future years.

Dairying again looks more attractive as compared with beef cattle. More farmers will apparently be seeking the stability and security of income which milk cows produce, under good management. New farmers and those who have not established a financial position should be encouraged to consider dairying. It is an enterprise especially adapted to family operated farms.

Major farm management problems are ahead as the operations of the acreage restriction laws are put into effect. Crop acreages will be reshuffled; more feed crops will be grown. Farmers are faced with the great big problem of what to do with 16.6 million acres that the law and referendum vote indicate may be taken out of wheat production. Cotton farmers face similar prospects — a 90% support price — but what to do with a big acreage of crop land if a referendum vote is called and approved.

The pressure of lower livestock and milk prices, as well as the feed shortages caused by drought, makes it necessary for farmers and livestock men all across the nation to give special attention to holding down feed expenses!

1. Low grade roughages can be supplemented with a variety of feeds.

2. More local grinding and mixing to use home-grown feeds will be a valuable service.

3. Balancing rations or at least

(Continued on Page 11)

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# ANTIBIOTICS

## CONTROL COSTLY AIR SAC DISEASE

By William Peters

(Special To The Farm Tribune)

Poultry nutritionists estimate that last year the country's broiler industry lost more than \$50,000,000 because of air sac disease. What are they doing to solve the problem? They're trying — and with success — the "wonder drugs" on the microscopic villains.

Air sac disease is somewhat like pleurisy in humans. It saps the chickens' ability to use the feed he eats and consequently costs the farmer a lot of extra money to get the sick bird to market weight.

To show the positive effect of feeding Aureomycin — known scientifically as chlortetracycline — feed supplements in cases of air sac, the writer tells of a commercial flock he was called in to help with last winter.

A Delaware farmer had 20,000 Barred Rock Cross broilers that showed symptoms of air sac disease at six weeks. The definite diagnosis of the presence of the disease was confirmed and certified by two independent diagnostic laboratories.

At this point, arrangements were made with the farmer to use the birds in an experiment on the control of the disease. The flock was left right on the farm under the conditions in which they had been living for the first six weeks. All that was done was to divide the birds into two groups — one group to receive high level supplementation with Aureomycin and the other group to be the con-

trol.

For two weeks the first group was fed 400 grams of Aureomycin per ton of feed. Then he reduced the ration to 100 grams for the next four weeks. The control batch was given their regular diet without the antibiotic.

At twelve weeks of age all of the birds were taken to market and the two groups compared. The comparison showed that the birds fed Aureomycin weighed approximately 9% more, required 63% less feed and suffered 5% fewer losses by death from air sac disease.

This wasn't an isolated case either, if repeated 100 times it would come out the same way 99 times and each time it would prove that air sac disease can be controlled.

Such high level feeding of an antibiotic for a short period of time in order to curb a disease outbreak, according to physiologists, brings up an important question: Is any of the antibiotic so fed to animals present in the tissues of the animal when it reaches the consumer?

In continuing research into farm lot application of antibiotics, Dr. Harry P. Broquist and Richard Kohler, researchers, carried on extensive investigations on this problem.

Recently Dr. Broquist gave a paper on the experiments at a symposium on antibiotics in Washington. He announces then that scientific evidence shows that

when Aureomycin is fed to poultry and pigs in therapeutic amounts it doesn't show up in the meat at the butcher shop.

Dr. Broquist said that earlier experiments indicated that the feeding of Aureomycin to farm animals in nutritional amounts (10 to 20 grams per ton of feed) did not produce the antibiotic in tissues of the animal and that the experiment he was reporting on was concerned with high level feeding of the antibiotic.

The nutritionist fed the antibiotic to chickens in amounts of 50, 100 and 200 grams per ton of feed for varying periods of time. At certain intervals the chickens were sacrificed and their tissue tested for antibiotic content. Of this experiment, Dr. Broquist said:

"No Aureomycin could be detected in the liver or muscle of chickens fed 50 grams of the antibiotic per ton of feed for twelve consecutive weeks and this was also true for chickens fed 200 grams per ton for six days."

### Cow's Teeth Not Sure Sign Of Age

A cow's teeth is no longer a good measure of age, says the American Veterinary Medical association, and cattlemen who judge age thusly may be badly fooled.

Horses' ages may be accurately determined by their teeth, but a new dental timetable is needed for cows. The schedule that may have been true many years ago for slow developing breeds, is no longer correct.

Antibiotics in the feed of young calves will increase their growth rate. However, if the antibiotics are continued too long, the advantage is lost because the drugs interfere with ruminant digestion.

In another experiment 8-week-old chickens were fed Aureomycin for six days in amounts up to 1000 grams per ton of feed in an effort to obtain measurable amounts of antibiotic in the tissues. This level of antibiotic is far higher than is fed under actual conditions.

The antibiotic was detected in minute amounts (about 1 part to 10,000,000 parts of tissue) in the liver and muscle of the chickens fed 200 grams per ton.

"In every instance," according to Dr. Broquist, "where the anti-

biotic was detected in the raw tissue, it was completely destroyed when the tissue was cooked. Moreover, when Aureomycin was withdrawn from the diet one or two days prior to slaughter, the antibiotic could not be demonstrated in the liver or muscle."

"It is apparent," said Dr. Broquist, "that when Aureomycin is fed to chickens at levels sufficiently high to be detected in the meat or the blood, the antibiotic rapidly disappears from the body if it is removed from the feed shortly before slaughter."

## CLAUDE H. LETSINGER

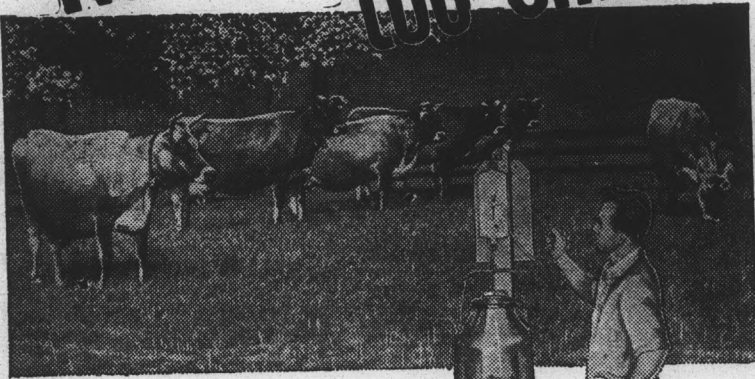
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# CALVES

ARE THE PAYOFF IN LIVESTOCK BUSINESS

## CALF FEEDING

By Bernard Robbins  
Pillsbury Mills, Inc.

Due to the present situation in the livestock industry, there appears to be a trend toward increasing the efficiency of each animal until rather than emphasis on volume numbers. The brood cow is the factory, so let's explore ways to increase her efficiency, resulting in higher ways to increase her efficiency, resulting in higher percentage calf crop and heavier weaning weights, the combination of which means increased profits to the raiser.

Which phase is the most important in her production cycle? During the breeding season, during the pregnancy period or is it after the calf is born? The answer is that they are all equally important and any weakness in the feeding and management of any one of these periods may seriously affect the results hoped for in our ultimate goal.

Increased calf crops, heavier

weaning weights, etc., are dependent on many factors, among which are the nutritional level of the cows, vigor and activity of the bulls and diseases. This article is concerned mainly with the nutritional level, giving special emphasis on range deficiencies and their effects on calf crops and corresponding corrective measures through the use of supplements.

The role of supplements will be to supply deficiencies that exist in range forage, pastures or in hays.

Livestock require proteins, energy, vitamins and minerals. The National Research council gives this information:

Shortage of protein is a common deficiency of range cattle. It results in poor growth, depressed appetite, reduced milk secretion, irregular estrus and loss of weight.

Lack of sufficient total feed is probably the most common deficiency in beef cattle, the results being slowing or cessation of growth (including skeletal growth), loss in weight, reproduction failure

and increased mortality.

Salt deficiency is manifested by intense craving for salt, lack of appetite and unthrifty condition.

Earliest symptoms of phosphorus deficiency are decreases in blood phosphorus, appetite and rate of gain. Milk production falls off. Depraved appetite may lead to excessive salt ingestion and, in the absence of bones, to the chewing of wood and eating of dirt. Phosphorus content generally decreases markedly when plants are fully mature and this decrease, along with protein deficiency, commonly occurs when cattle must subsist for long periods on mature, non-leguminous dried grasses and herbs.

Calcium deficiency in beef cattle is comparatively rare and mild. Dried mature range forage, if predominantly grasses, may contain less than required minimum quantities; cereal straws are usually deficient. Severe privation may so deplete the bones of calcium and phosphorus that fractures may oc-

cur.

Trace Minerals — Iodine, magnesium, iron, copper, cobalt are also needed.

Vitamin A deficiency results in night blindness. Severe diarrhea in young calves and intermittent diarrhea in advanced stages of deficiency in adults are characteristic. Deficiency in the pregnant animal results in abortion or birth at term of death or weak calves.

Vitamin D deficiency in the pregnant female may result in death, weak or deformed calves at birth.

Anyone reading the above would almost want to sell his cows. However, it is not as bad as it sounds because there are ways of adequately supplying these deficiencies.

Proteins are provided by feeds such as cottonseed, soybean, linseed, urea and legume hays, such as alfalfa. Energy is supplied by grains, such as barley and corn, and by molasses and hays. Phosphorus by bone meal, dicalcium

phosphate, defluorinated phosphate, monosodium phosphate, etc. Calcium by bone meal and limestone. Vitamin A by green feed, properly cured legume hay, vitamin A supplement, etc. Vitamin D by sunlight, sun-cured legume hay, and vitamin D supplement. Trace minerals are needed only in small amounts but they are important to the health of the animal.

Where cows are wintered on harvested hays, deficiencies of hays must be supplemented. With legume or mixed legumes hay the main problem is energy, so two to four pounds of low protein pellets should be adequate. The vitamin A content of the hay should be noted because poorly cured hay, or hay that has been stored more than a year, may be low.

Cereal hays, such as oat hay, are especially low in proteins and vitamins. Two to three pounds of a high protein pellet or three to four pounds of a medium protein pellet should be fed. Unless the supplement is fortified with Vitamin A, three to four pounds of green alfalfa hay should be fed.

We don't usually worry about trouble from over-feeding, but it can happen. When cows are fed liberally at calving, after having been on a low plane of nutrition, during the gestation period, the milk flow is stimulated. The calves, being weak at birth, can't seem to assimilate this large flow of milk and may scour and die. They aren't used to all this prosperity.

Well, say it's breeding season now, so let's worry about getting the cows with calf. Assuming the bull is willing, let's consider some of the factors affecting her coming into heat and conceiving.

Occurrences of heat periods is an extremely delicate indicator of how well the body processes are functioning. Cows, thin at calving, with the heavy drain on their bodies during lactation will often miss coming in heat and not have a calf the following year. Cows in good flesh at calving, but poorly fed during lactation, may also often exhibit no indication of heat.

Seems that nature is again protecting the life of the mother by stopping further reproduction because of conditions unfavorable to the survival of both the dam and her offspring.

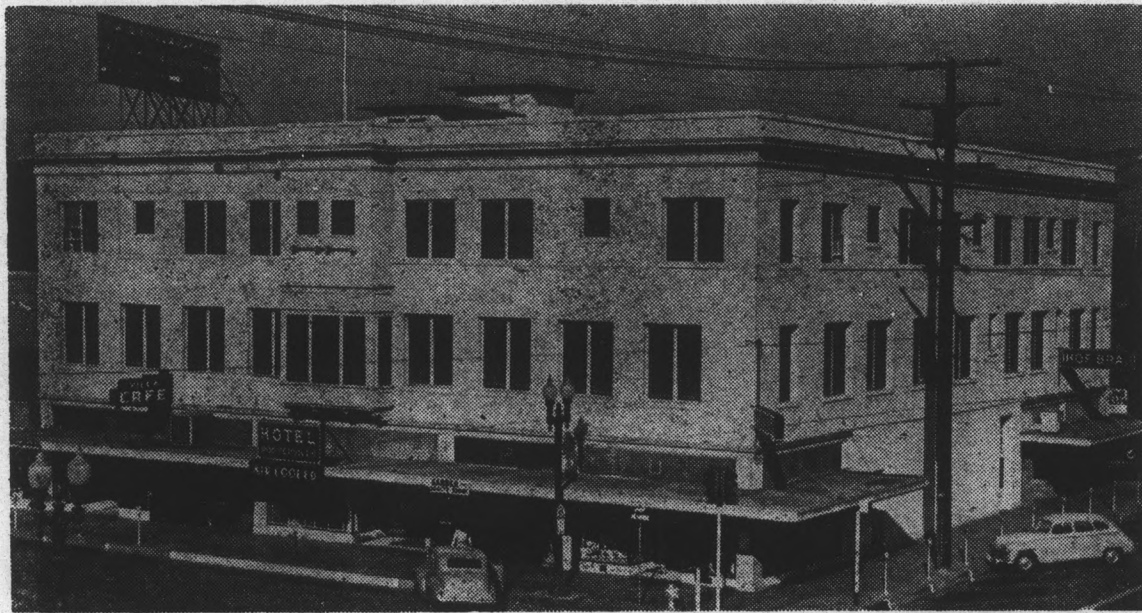
Therefore, deficiencies such as proteins, minerals, vitamin A or total feed intake may prevent heat periods or cause irregularities.

This about sums up the article. We didn't quite get a 100% calf crop (had one lazy bull.) Supplementing pays if it is done well enough to produce results.

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# SWINE

A NEW LOOK

It is doubtful whether a parallel exists by which to make comparison for the coming change in the hog industry. Seldom, if ever, has any livestock product been faced with an almost complete reversal of type as we are witnessing in the market demands for hogs today. The short bodied, short legged, broad shouldered porkers that were the pride and joy of swine raisers a few short years ago are about as unpopular today with the housewife as they are unprofitable to the packers.

As a result, producers are being encouraged to produce a more desirable meat type hog. The farmers, will of course, conform to the market's demand for the less lardy hogs — but with some reluctance, for the "objectionable porkers" were the results of nearly 100 years of breeding to make them the livestock world's most efficient converters of grains. It means that swine raisers will either have to breed off the unwanted fat of the present breeds or re-

gate them to the position of the "dodo" in favor of the Tamworths and Yorkshires.

In the past few years, the kinds of pork demanded by consumers has changed considerably. There has been an increasing preference for lean cuts of pork over fat cuts and lard. The prices of hams, loins and shoulders have become higher relative to other fat pork cuts. For a number of years this has meant that an increasing part of the total value of a hog carcass, and consequently — the live hog, has come from the lean cuts.

It is imperative the entire industry recognize the change which has occurred in the demand for lard. The loss of foreign lard markets, and the decline in the previous proportion of lard in our local domestic consumption of edible fats and oils, has reduced the value of lard substantially below its past relationship to live hogs. Producers must understand the effects of narrower outlets for lard, and undertake to produce good quality,

leaner type hogs.

So far, producers have modified only slightly the methods of raising and marketing hogs in response to the changing conditions demanded by consumers. One reason given for this slow change is the lack of any "premium" for the meat-type hog over the fat-type. Most producers feel that there should be more spread between the prices meat packers pay for the two types before there is an incentive to make the change.

The type of hog the packer would like to see has a longer side, longer legs, trim jaw, medium body depth and a well rounded but not so chubby ham. This type hog is present to some extent in most breeds, it will be up to the hog raiser to emphasize the desirable points in future breeding programs.

With that type of hog in mind, market grades have been set up with an attempt to pay higher prices for number one choice hogs. But since sorting hogs according to grades at the auction yards is somewhat of a problem, with a few top choice hogs in each group, most buyers continue to buy on an overall grade. Until such time when producers can be assured better prices for the leaner hogs, changes to the newer types will be slow in coming.

Farmers agree the production of high quality meat-type hogs represents a progressive change in the best interest of the pork industry who must keep abreast of the market demands. But of equal importance to them is the considerable research being conducted into new uses for animal fats, including pork fats. It is within the range of possibility that new and profitable uses for pork fat will be discovered, in which case, there might be a reversal of present emphasis on meat type hogs. So the farmer prefers to exercise caution in making changes in his breeding program.

In addition to research in pork fats, much new work has been done to discover improved methods for storing and preserving pork products. Developments in this field could change substantially the production and price relationships we now regard as normal for the industry. Looking at the current supply and demand for hogs it is expected that in the next months a stronger demand for pork will be observed with fewer hogs on hand to meet the supply. The question of whether to increase ones herd, decrease it, or remain steady is a problem each individual hog raiser must ascertain for himself. Inasmuch, as a finished hog represents about 80 percent grain ration, the market value of the hog must be weighed against the cash value of the feed consumed in determining his farm program.

For the past year and a half, hog production has taken a downward trend with a number of reasons accounting for the reduced farrowings. The major factor has been the unfavorable hog, feed ratio. However, indications are that for the coming year cheaper grains are in the offing. Should that exist, it is almost certain that increased production of about five percent can be foreseen. It is doubtful whether production will be increased beyond the 1952 consumption of 72 pounds per capita.

The demand for pork fluctuates with employment of the nation's workers. When full employment at adequate wages prevails, the people spend about six percent of their disposable income on meat, with pork accounting for approximately one half the total.

California gasoline taxes amounted to \$180 million last year; taxes on distilled spirits, beer and wine ran over \$19 million; mixing of gasoline and spirits accounted for an average of 10 fatalities a day in the state, at an average cost of almost a million dollars a month.

## Brucellosis Program To Be Extended

The state of California is planning to extend its brucellosis control program by providing an optional vaccination service for dairy cattle over one year of age.

The state program at present calls for the vaccination of dairy calves between the ages of six and 12 months and the optional vaccination of calves of beef breeds of the same ages.

Los Angeles area dairymen are particularly interested in the extension since their herd replacements are almost entirely adult animals coming from other states, thus not permitting the advantage of rapidly building up a brucellosis immune herd.

Dr. J. E. Stuart, chief of the Division of Animal Industry, said: "Most of the replacements they make are animals that are free from brucellosis and, in order to establish an immune herd, they find it necessary to vaccinate these adult animals. However, the vaccination will cause the animals to react when subsequent blood tests are made and it is not possible by methods we have at present to establish the difference between a vaccination-made reaction and a reaction caused by the disease."

"The purpose of the regulation under which the program will be expanded is to provide a means for

these owners to have such cattle tested for brucellosis. If the animals are found to react negatively to the tests then the owners can voluntarily have them vaccinated officially and identified by tattoos as officially vaccinated negative cattle."

Expense of the testing, vaccinating and vaccine will all be met by the cattle owners at no cost to the state, Dr. Stuart said, and the proposed regulation would terminate in 1958.

## Charollaise Registry Started

Charollaise Cattle Raisers association now has teams in the field to inspect and appraise Charollaise cattle offered for registration.

Cattle having 31/32 or more Charollaise blood shall be registered as pure-blood. Other cattle having less than 31/32 Charollaise blood, but not less than one-fourth, will be eligible for appraisal and recordation in the association, certifying the percentage of Charollaise blood and other breedings of the animal.

A new, scourable wool paint, developed by the USDA, is working out well in experimental branding of Utah sheep flocks.

DON'T MISS the Hereford sale in Porterville December 12.

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# POULTRY

## DON'T THROW AWAY YOUR HIGH-BUTTON SHOES

By Merton Moore  
Albers Research Station  
(Special to The Farm Tribune)

In the poultry business, as in most businesses, improved methods of operation are found and the old ideas, like high button shoes, are thrown in the attic and forgotten. Sometimes we move too fast and we forget too easily many of the old ideas that are basic. Let's just go up to the attic and rummage through some of the poultryman's practices that perhaps should be brought back down and put to work.

How about the question of space? Too often a poultryman takes a bunch of culls from a nice flock of pullets. The big and sassy birds take over the situation. You've seen them. If there isn't enough water, enough hopper or roost space, it isn't the sassy ones who go without — it's the timid smaller bird — and they stay smaller and become more timid until they are culls. Enough room for all would, in many cases, mean the difference between a fine flock and only a partly fine flock.

Oh, yes, and here's that poultryman who changed from feeding mash and scratch to feeding an all-mash ration. He didn't realize that this made a lot of difference in the hopper room required. Every mouthful the pullets ate on all-mash now came from the feed hoppers, whereas, when scratch had been fed, separately, it was being picked out of the litter by the birds. When three feed hoppers were used for the all-mash system where two had been used for the other plan, much improvement in the health and productiveness of the whole flock was noted.

Such simple, "old-fashioned" ideas as using 13 hours of light on the laying flock in the Fall are worthy of most careful consideration. When the days get shorter, egg production falls off, sometimes quite suddenly and quite drastically, unless the laying house is artificially lighted in the early morning or the late afternoon to stretch the day to 13 hours.

Twenty years ago the most successful poultrymen were always alert to the danger of parasite-infestation. Lice, mites, fleas, tape worms and round worms were never allowed to gain a foothold and if any of them were discovered, the poultrymen knew the most practical steps to combat them. But more important still, perhaps, every effort was made to keep the flock free from such trouble — some are costly enemies in the first place. It is of interest in passing to note that at the Albers Research Farm, except where parasites have been introduced for study, and where they have always been kept under control, there have been no lice, mites, or worms through all the years.

In this connection, another "high button shoe" idea concerns feed waste. We say, "in this connection," because if wild birds such as sparrows get into a poultry establishment they not only consume much feed but may introduce parasites. Feed wastage is also common where rats and mice are not controlled and where feeding equipment is not organized to prevent it.

And there are many more of these "old-fashioned" ideas but we want particularly to consider that "old shoe" — sanitation.

We'll admit in the old days we all had reason to grow tired of this word. It seemed as though whenever anybody had trouble and he asked what was the matter, he received a sermon on sanitation.

And certainly in these days of built-up litter we know it was overdone. But are we imagining things when we say that what with all of the disease-fighting equipment we have today, the old-fashioned sanitation has about dropped out of sight and should be brought back? Personally, we can't believe that breathing strong ammonia fumes all day is good for man or fowl and certainly the accumulations which attract flies are undesirable. As a matter of fact, the immunity built up by flies in many areas to sprays that originally held them in check is a strong argument against the accumulation of droppings. It seems to us that more sanitation would be a better practice these days than what we now appear to be employing.

And so we might go on and on. We have not touched upon such "old-fashioned" ideas as: 1. Checking to be sure one is not over-feeding or under-feeding scratch grains; 2. Keep visitors out of the poultry house; 3. Watching for broody hens, and a host of others.

But we have, we hope, offered a few reminders that the up-to-date developments, of which there are many, should not be permitted to close our eyes to many others that are still important. As a matter of fact, there has probably been no time in the past when it was as vital as it is today to retain those ideas that really worked.

Better look over those high button shoes in your attic — and if the shoe fits — wear it!

## Antipyrine Used To Tell Fatness

Use of the drug, antipyrine, now makes it possible to determine the "fatness" of animals during their growing period, however, the tests have practical value usually in experimental projects.

Antipyrine is injected into growing animals; the drug is absorbed by the animal's system; fat takes up only a small portion of the drug, so by taking blood tests and applying a mathematical formula, percentage of the animal's weight in fat can be determined.

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# FEED LOT

FIVE FROM FOUR

By Robert F. Miller  
Farm Advisor

Making five beef animals out of every four is the job of the commercial feed lots located in Tulare county. This is not done literally, of course, but by the time the animals are fattened each has gained 20% or more in weight. Thus, four fattened animals equal in weight five of the original animals.

Not only is our meat supply increased but the quality of this fed beef is far superior to that coming

from half fat cattle. Next to retail price, table quality is probably the most important item considered by the consumer. It might be said that the memory of a good steak or roast lingers long after the price is forgotten. At one time, only the more exclusive restaurants featured "Kansas City Corn Fed Beef." Now, fed beef can be purchased at almost any butcher shop. Exclusive restaurants still feature Kansas City fed beef but chances are it is Califor-

nia fed or even Tulare county fed.

The business of fattening cattle in feed lots has grown rapidly in recent years. The principle growth has occurred in the southern half of California. Several reasons have influenced growth in this area. The mild climate accompanied by low amounts of rainfall assures cattle of good gains year around. There is also an excellent market for the dressed beef in the Los Angeles metropolitan area.

Tulare county is well represented in this feed lot business. Lots within the county have increased in both size and number. It is estimated that over 100,000 head of cattle have been fattened in lots in Tulare county during the past year.

Tulare county is well suited to this feed lot activity. The climate is mild and it is within easy shipping distance to the Los Angeles market. Another big advantage Tulare county has is the proximity of an available feed supply. Thousands of acres of land are devoted to the production of alfalfa hay and barley in the Southern San Joaquin valley. In addition, cottonseed meal and cottonseed hulls are available as a by-product of the large local cotton industry.

The large number of feed lots located in the West and the relatively high cost of each individual lot indicates that feed lot fattening of cattle is big business. One factor influencing the sustained and stable increase in feed lot numbers has been the merchandis-

## LONG TERM DAIRY DEVELOPMENTS

Statisticians in the USDA have analyzed what seems to be a decreased demand for butterfat. A slight decline is evident in the average fat content of fluid whole milk and the consumption of fluid cream has declined the Department says. Consumers seem, in many cases, to be inclined to restrict the intake of fatty foods. Vegetable fats have often been substituted for butter and for frozen desserts. Naturally

ing practices of some of the larger chain grocery stores. These stores have retailed the better grades of meat exclusively and in so doing they have educated the consuming public to top grade fed beef.

The retail buyers prefer this meat over lower grades even though it is higher in price. In fact, due to modern merchandising methods, advertising and high consumer income, the demand for the better grades of meat is greater today than ever before and the end of this demand is not yet in sight.

It is not realized generally but feed lot activity has done much to bring stability to the cattle market. No longer is it necessary to sell cattle as soon as the natural grass dries. These cattle can be placed in the feed lot and be marketed in an orderly fashion.

Feed lots can serve the same function to the owner of irrigated pasture. When the pasture season is over he is not forced to sell but can place his grass fat cattle on feed and market them as he sees fit.

It is a well known fact that over the long run, quality pays off in the livestock business. Making feeder cattle into top quality meat is the job of the feed lots. Since quality is always in demand it looks like this feed lot business is here to stay.

the price ratio between butter and margarine has played some part in the situation.

Thus far few if any uses for butter have been supplied that will meet the competition with cheaper fats. The tremendous promotion effort engaged in by the margarine manufacturers has of recent date been followed by a similar united drive for dairy education to stimulate consumer demand. This has been a necessary move for the dairyman, states the Department, because only Wisconsin and Minnesota now prohibit the sale of yellow margarine.

However, the dairy industry as a whole has enjoyed an increase demand for fluid milk and whole milk products. Per capita consumption of cheese and ice cream have increased and solids-not-fat have a much improved demand.

Mixture of one part of Phenothiazine and nine parts salt, free fed, has proved effective in keeping down the parasite egg count in sheep.

QUALITY RANGE BULLS will be offered at the San Joaquin Valley Hereford Association sale in Porterville December 12.

Federal indemnity payments to owners of cattle slaughtered in the brucellosis eradication program have been reduced to \$9.00 for grade animals, \$18.00 for purebreds.

FOR TOP RANGE BULLS, the San Joaquin Valley Hereford Association sale at the Porterville Fair grounds, December 12.

Lysine is one of the most difficult food elements to supply, yet is one of the most needed in diet of young turkeys.

WE'LL SEE YOU at the San Joaquin Hereford Association sale in Porterville, December 12.

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★ THE OPINIONS EXPRESSED HERE WERE GATHERED BY BILL REECE, FARM TRIBUNE NEWS EDITOR

FOR SERVICE PHONE PORTERVILLE 1863

## Valley Artificial Breeders Association

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# MACHINES

CUT DAIRY WORK

It has long been known that the dairy farmer is one of our hardest working people, but just how hard he works has not been fully realized until recently when a series of studies was conducted by Dr. L. C. Cunningham, the agricultural economist of Cornell University. At the conclusion of his studies, Doctor Cunningham pointed out that few people, including coal miners, have a heavier workload than the dairy farmer. Doctor Cunningham estimates that if you have 25 cows you lift a total of more than 500 tons at least once during each year.

But if you are a dairy farmer, don't rush out and sell your cows and turn to some other business because now, at long last, full-scale mechanization is here for the dairy farmer. Complete mechanization of the milking routine, and washing of the equipment, is obtainable with the De Laval Combine Milker.

And now that the milking and equipment washing routine is

made simple through mechanization, grain and feed handling equipment manufacturers have joined in the development and production of equipment to make the dairy farmer's life a much more leisurely one through mechanization of the feeding routines. Bulk handling of feed is being quickly adopted in many sections throughout the country.

About now perhaps you are saying if you are a dairy farmer — "It's good that dairy farming is being mechanized but why hasn't this been done before? Why has the dairy farmer had to do most of his work manually while fields are being sown and harvested with mechanical equipment?" The answer is that it hasn't been a very simple matter to develop mechanical milkers in the first place, because, while you may not have thought of it in just this way, it is true that the milking machine is the only piece of equipment which is attached to a living being, and therefore the element of how this being

would react entered into the matter. To fully realize how long man has attempted to develop a satisfactory method of milking cows with a machine, we should go back for a moment to milking machine history.

First of all, we should point out that the ancestors of the modern cow were primitive animals with very small udders, and it has taken many years of careful development by our dairy farmers and breed associations to bring out the best features of the cow as we know it today and increase her milk production capacity. The milking of cows isn't a recent development. There are pictures in tombs of old Egypt showing cows being milked, and just a few months ago still more new sketches were found on a cave wall indicating that thousands of years ago man knew that cow's milk was good for him.

The idea of using a machine to milk a cow isn't new either. Ever since the Civil War many people attempted to produce a milker both in Europe and in this country, but since electricity was not available at the time, for the most part these were based on similar ideas as the old hand-operated water pumps.

In 1894, Dr. De Laval, who was the inventor of the first centrifugal separator, started experimenting with machine milking. He made up a number of milkers — one of which was of a suspended type. This was quickly discarded as being unsatisfactory in performance. It wasn't until 1918 that Dr. De Laval was satisfied that his efforts produced a satisfactory machine. This was known as the double pipeline milker, and it was at this point that the great change-over from hand-milking began to get under way.

But even then, there were further obstacles because most of the dairy farmers at that time were not as progressive and as mechanically-minded as are our dairy farmers of today. They were hard to convince that a machine could do the job of milking as well as they could by hand.

Then a further great step was taken in 1928 when the DeLaval Magnetic Milker was introduced. The Magnetic Milker incorporated a mercoid timer on the pump which absolutely controlled the pulsations. It was tamper-proof and made possible absolutely uniform milking action. This development brought about one of the most rapid changes in dairy farming history, for within a few years thousands upon thousands of dairy farmers changed from hand-milking to milking by machine.

Practically simultaneously with this development, Dr. De Laval installed the first Combine Milker at the United States Experimental farm at Beltsville, Md. This machine eliminated the need for carrying, weighing and pouring milk, as the milk was automatically weighed and then released into sanitary pipe which conveyed it automatically into 40-quart cans.

This Combine Milker, over the years, was put through a number of very rigid tests, all of which it passed with flying colors. So, shortly afterwards, a number of other Combine Milkings were installed but most of these were used by the large commercial dairy farms. While it was true that the Combine Milking System was entirely practical for smaller dairies at this time, few dairy farmers used them. The reason for this was that most dairy farmers had just about been con-

vinced of the merits of the bucket type milker, and with the development of the Combine Milker coming so close upon the heels of the development of the bucket type milker, it was not too easy to grasp the further advantages.

However, the labor shortages created by the last war brought about a still further change to mechanical milking of the bucket type and these labor problems also added impetus to the swing to Combine Milkings.

The DeLaval Speedette Milker, which was developed to meet the particular problems of the dairy farmer with one to 10 cows, of which there are several million in

the United States, is simple and inexpensive to install and easy to operate.

The De Laval Sterling Milker is the chief of the pneumatic type pulsator milkers. It has a pulsator with only two moving parts and can be used by any dairy farmer on his present pipeline and be operated by his present milker pump no matter what make it is.

The De Laval Magnetic Speedway Milker has, for years, been known as "the Milker of Champions." It is used to milk thousands of cows who have won awards for their milk and butterfat production. This milker is fool-

(Continued On Next Page)

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# POULTRY

## THE OUTLOOK FOR 1954

By Dave W. Goodman  
Editor P.P.A. Poultryman

In general, 1954 looks like it will be a good year for all segments of the poultry industry. Laying flocks will be about the same size as the year before or perhaps slightly larger. Rate of laying has been going up constantly for the past number of years, therefore we can expect about a 2 percent increase in eggs produced during the first six months of this coming year. This small increase, in view of our increasing population

will mean about the same number of eggs per person as last year.

Unless something unexpected happens, egg prices should be about the same as last year following the normal seasonal fluctuations of the market.

There are at least two factors in the outlook that will tend to keep egg prices relatively high. One of these factors is that dried and frozen egg stocks are at a much lower level than a year ago and consumption of both is higher than before. Because of this the

egg breaking season will probably start earlier next spring and have a tendency to prevent a major drop in egg prices during the spring months.

The other price lifting factor will probably be an increase in baby chick production next spring both for fryers and flock replacement. With egg prices at near record levels during the past year we can expect replacement chick output next spring to be larger than 1953. This should mean several million more eggs than usual going into the hatcheries.

Whether or not poultrymen expand their laying flocks and to what extent they are expanded will be the determining factor to next year's egg prices.

There will probably be about a 5 per cent increase in the production of broilers and fryers next year. We can also expect slightly less red meat to be marketed next year, which should mean a ready market for the extra poultry meat.

What the turkey situation will be is hard to determine. The USDA reports on poult in hatcheries and brooders should be a big help but the use of these reports will depend largely on accurate and complete reporting by the growers themselves. If growers cooperate to keep production at about the same level as this past season, next year should be a good year for the turkey grower.

The outlook for feed and supplies for poultrymen is good. Supplies for poultrymen is good.

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Which seeds and what combination should be determined by such practical considerations as how well those grasses will fit the particular type and depth of your top soil, your normal expected rainfall or your irrigation potential.

Providing the factual information that will help you select the kind of permanent pasture that will work best for you is part of Sunland's service. You are invited to take advantage of it.

With feed costs high, good permanent pasture is a profitable investment. And the wiser your choice of seeds the better that investment pays. Phone or write Sunland Seed Department for specific information today.

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## A NAME OF FAME IN HEREFORDS

The Domino line, famed Herefords since 1916 when the first Register of Merit was formed, is still the leading line in Hereford show bulls. The first six names of the purebred Herefords who have 1000 points or better earned by

prize winning daughters and sons have the name Domino as their last name.

Leading the list is Larry Domino 50th, calved in 1937 with 26 bulls and 19 females bringing him winning honors to give him a total of 899 points earned. The bull was bred by J. S. Bridwell and exhibited by Milky Way Hereford Ranch.

Prince Domino, the first of the Dominos to gain fame in the Hereford world, was born in 1914 and his record, although he is long dead, and the offspring that brought him honors are also gone — remains in fourth position with 540 points earned. For many years this was the top record on the books of the Hereford registry, and it has only been lately that this was topped by three of his descendants.

An impressive new record, says the Hereford Association, was set during July of this year. Applications for registrations soared to 56,658, an increase of 1666 over July of last year. The Association looks for 1953 to be a record-breaking year in total cattle registered.

## MACHINES SAVE

(Continued From Previous Page)

proof and still uses the time-proved principle of magnetic milking action and thus assures uniform milking at every milking.

While the same basic principles are used in today's De Laval Combine Milkers as those of 25 years ago, many new developments and refinements have been added, principally the mechanization of cleaning the milking equipment with the De Laval "in-place" cleaning method. Whether the dairy farmer wants to milk his cows in the dairy barn with the milker pipelines running over the stanchions, or whether he wants to milk in a separate milking room, a Combine Milker can do the job for him. The milk can be conveyed into 40-quart cans, into a refrigerated farm tank, or conveyed over an aerator.

Yes... now, after many decades of research and development... complete mechanization has come to the aid of the dairy farmer... to make his milking routine faster, easier and more profitable... to take the heavy work and financial load "off his back" and place it on machines... just as has been done in most other industries. You can bet that life on the nation's dairy farms is getting to be a lot easier and more pleasurable as complete mechanization takes over the hard work usually associated with milking.

Chemicals will remove leaves from almost half of California's 1,600,000 acres of cotton this year. The defoliating is one of the steps which makes mechanized handling easier. Of the defoliating processes now in use several types are good; however, the search goes on for better under research supported by the California Planting Cotton Seed Distributors. More than 1000 new chemicals will be tested this year.

WE'LL SEE YOU at the San Joaquin Hereford Association sale in Porterville, December 12.

plies are larger than usual and prices for next year will probably be fairly low, perhaps even lower than they were last year.

Past history has seldom shown two consecutively good years for poultrymen except during the war years. However it begins to look more and more as though 1954 will be another good year for egg producers. Fryers and turkey growers can also have another good year but much depends on their actions during the next few months.

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# ARTIFICIAL

## INSEMINATION ADVANTAGES LISTED

### SUMMARY OF ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION

By Dr. Kenneth Powers, D. V. M.

Artificial insemination is not a recent development insofar as origin. The first instance recorded of this service dates back to Ancient days when Arabs used such a practice mating mares to most desirable stallions.

History also has it that such a practice was successful in mating of dogs in the 16th century. Artificial insemination, now becoming prominent in the field of breeding animals, had its origin in early obscurity. The first artificial insemination business was established in the United States in 1938 in New Hampshire. This organization is still flourishing today.

In a short period this practice has grown quite rapidly; last year four million cows were bred artificially in the United States. In California approximately 200,000 dairy cows will be serviced by artificial insemination or almost 25% of the dairy cattle population in

the state will be bred by this scientific means. We see this practice used by other phases of agriculture such as poultry, sheep, horses and others.

Why has such a practice become so popular in a few short years, when we know that mother nature has adequately provided males for the purpose of perpetuating the breeds. The answer is merely this: the entire purpose of artificial insemination is to mate great numbers of females to males that have proved themselves to be great transmitters of desirable characteristics. By employing such a means, a great bull for example, can be mated to large numbers of cows and thereby benefiting all who may use him.

The whole purpose of artificial insemination is to allow the breeder to breed his animals to the very best bulls available, heretofore an impossibility because of cost and the fact that the really great bulls are quite limited in number. Through the use of artificial in-

semination it is possible to breed as many as 25,000 cows yearly with a great sire. Because a bull in the artificial insemination industry can be mated to a vast number of cows it creates a tremendous responsibility on the organizations to secure the very best animals possible.

It is a foregone conclusion that the best way of evaluating a bull is through his own daughters. This necessitates the use of what is known as a Proved Sire. A Proved Sire is a bull having five or more unselected daughters having one or more lactation records that have been compared with their dam's records. By selecting the very best of these Proved Sires for use in artificial insemination, the users of such a program are in a position to improve their herds rapidly.

The main advantages of artificial insemination are:

1. Herd improvement through the uses of outstanding sires.
2. Control of disease, particularly those associated with breeding.
3. Accurate breeding records.
4. Eliminates the danger of keeping a bull.
5. Economy, being able to breed to outstanding sires at a minimum of expense.

Service to outstanding Proved Sires are available through your Valley Artificial Breeders technician located throughout the area. By purchase agreement with American Breeders Service, Valley Artificial Breeders bring to the dairymen the only all Proved Sire program on the west coast. Semen from outstanding Proved Sires in Holstein, Guernsey, Jer-

### FEEDS ----

(Continued from page 2)

supplying some of the needed supplements will be doubly important.

4. Buy ahead when prices are favorable and arrange for deliveries as needed.

The problem of adjusting feed and livestock is complicated by present price support programs. It is a major reason why so many farmers and livestock men are saying that governmental farm programs can, and must be improved. Last winter and spring cattle feeders were caught with declining cattle prices and with feed costs supported at comparatively high levels. Now feeder cattle are being held down in price to levels that will permit feeding of corn and other feeds supported at 90% of parity. Profitable hog prices have failed to attract the usual increase in pork production. It is reported that many farmers are now "producing corn for the government" rather than for feeding or for sale for feed use.

Dairymen, beef producers, and farmers producing lambs and wool are reported as pushing plans to produce more milk, beef and sheep without buying so much feed at the 90% price support level.

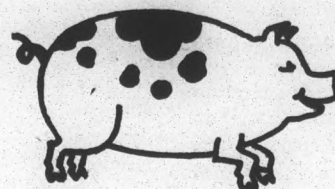
"Diverted acres" taken out of wheat, cotton and other restricted crops will provide more grass, hay and silage.

Farmers received 18 billion dollars from marketings in the first eight months of 1953 — down only 6% from a year ago. The terrific price decline for farm products which has been in progress for two years has been checked. The parity ratio for farmers has held at 93 and 94 since last spring. The actions of the present Administration and of Secretary Benson have been effective in helping to stabilize farm prices.

sey, Brown Swiss, Milking Shorthorn are available. Outstanding Hereford and Angus bulls are available where demand exists.

The ring test is a cheap, effective method of spotting brucellosis in dairy cattle herds. However, infected herds cannot be tested unless the cows are giving milk.

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# PASTURE

THE SIMPLE MIXTURES ARE BEST

GROW BETTER LIVESTOCK  
WITH BETTER PASTURE

By Allenby L. White  
(Mgr. Research Department  
Northrup King & Co.)  
(Special To The Farm Tribune)

There was a time, and it wasn't too many years ago, when a man planting an irrigated pasture wouldn't dream of using less than ten or twelve different grasses and clovers in his pasture mixture. Why? Because in those days no one knew much about the adaptability of the available forage grasses and legumes and people figured that if they used a little of everything the adapted species would win out and give them a pasture.

California stockmen used a greater number of species and seeded heavier than farmers in other states. And there was a good reason for this. Unlike stockmen in the more northern states, California operators didn't have to worry much about winter-killing. This meant that they could choose from a host of forage grasses and legumes whereas northern farmers had to select from among only a relative handful of the more winter-hardy grasses. With more species to choose from, none of them too well understood, complicated mixtures and heavy seeding rates appeared to offer the safest course.

And there was every reason to believe at that time that heavy seedings of complicated mixtures

were a sound practice. Large areas of the state had practically a twelve months growing season and most farmers could count on at least eight to ten months of growing weather. The logical way to take advantage of this situation, it seemed, was to combine a number of warm-season and cool-season-species into one mixture on the theory that as one grass or clover played out at the end of its season of growth another grass or clover would come in to take its place. Since growing seasons of the individual grasses and clovers were not too well understood, most people usually threw a few extra kinds of seed into the mixture just to be a little more sure of producing a pasture which would maintain the constant high level of production they were after.

Here, for example, is a mixture recommended by the Extension Service in one central California county back in 1942:

	lbs. per acre
Ladino clover	4
Alfalfa	3
Bur clover	2
Domestic ryegrass	2
Orchard grass	2
Meadow fescue	2
Harding grass	2
Dallis grass	2
Kentucky bluegrass	1

Total 20 lbs. per acre

What was wrong with mixtures of this kind? Several things, the most important of which was that they were difficult if not impossible to manage correctly.

Within two to three years the pasture invariably ended up containing just two or three kinds of grasses and clovers and maybe remnants of a third or a fourth. And, unfortunately, the species remaining in the pasture were not always the best ones.

The greatest shortcoming of the old shotgun-type pasture mixtures was that they produced pastures which presented some almost insurmountable grazing management problems. Management was complicated by the fact that so many species were used. Just as there are differences in the response of forage grasses and clovers to fertilizing and irrigation, each forage species differs from others in that it is somewhat more or less palatable to animals than other kinds of grasses or clovers. What happens when a number of grasses and clovers of rather widely varying palatability are mixed together in one pasture is the same thing that would happen if a child were offered a number of different kinds of food, some tempting, some not. The animals, like the child, simply select the things they like best and let the others alone. The grasses left by the animals become more mature and even less palatable and crowd out grasses and clovers which have been weakened as a result of their being over-grazed by the animals. The usual result is a low-yielding pasture.

Largely because of the difficulty of managing pastures of this kind, there has over the years been

a gradual trend toward simplification in pasture mixtures. Recent investigations conducted by the University of California have turned this slow trend into a real movement.

These studies vividly demonstrated that the old-fashioned complicated pasture mixtures were both difficult to manage and lower yielding than simpler pasture mixtures. As a result of this research the University and Agricultural Extension Service are now recommending a group of simple pasture mixtures. A recommended mixture for average growing conditions is:

	lbs. per acre
Ladino clover	3
Common ryegrass	2
Perennial ryegrass	3
Orchard grass	6

Total 14 lbs. per acre

This mixture has already found eager acceptance. Nearly all the Stanislaus County dairymen interviewed at the most recent Western Dairy Journal tour, for example, used this mixture or something very similar to it. These men, some of the foremost dairymen in the state, were extremely enthusiastic about simplified pasture mixtures. One of these men neatly summed up the views of the others when he said, "the day of so-called shotgun pasture mixtures is past."

California stockmen swinging over to the new simplified pasture mixtures are merely following the footsteps of other stockmen all

over the country. Pastures are newer in California than in many other states so it's only natural that this development should hit here later. Midwest farmers have long used simple pasture mixtures. The most popular mixture in the Midwest is a mixture of bromegrass and alfalfa. Where moisture is particularly favorable, ladino clover is added to this mix. A rather common formula for some thinner, poorer, Midwestern soils is:

	lbs. per acre
Medium red clover	4
Alsike clover	2
Timothy	3
Bromegrass	6

Total 15 lbs. per acre

Simplified pasture mixture formulas are used in the Intermountain states, too. Here is the mixture which, with minor variations, is used throughout this region:

	lbs. per acre
Bromegrass	6
Orchard grass	4
Alta fescue	4
Ladino clover	2

Total 16 lbs. per acre

California's pasture problems are far from solved. There will undoubtedly be further refinements in pasture mixtures and in techniques of pasture management, but one thing now seems sure . . . for average conditions, the day of the old-fashioned shotgun mixtures is past and simplified pasture mixtures are here to stay.

Dogs will not eat when they are unable to smell their food, even if they are hungry. If the dog's nasal passages are clogged, the desire for food will be quite dramatic after the nostrils are cleaned.

FOR TOP RANGE BULLS, the San Joaquin Valley Hereford Association sale at the Porterville Fair grounds, December 12.

## RANGEABILITY



15 OUT OF 20 ACEHI BUYERS

IN 1953 WERE

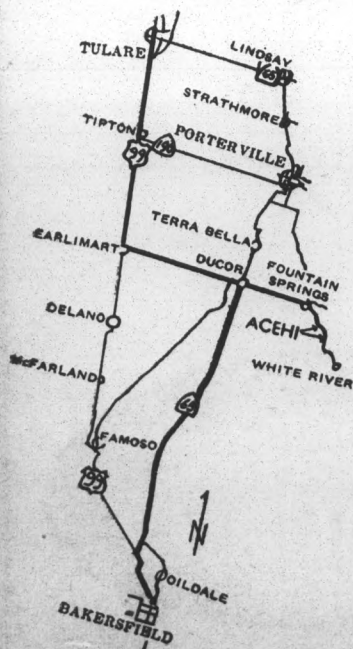
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# BENSON

## STRIKES BACK AT CRITICS

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For months the Secretary of Agriculture has been the most criticized member of the Eisenhower Administration. Many farmers, hit by falling farm prices and then by drought, have been demanding his resignation. Recently a group of cattle raisers, organized by the New Dealish National Farmers Union, made the most dramatic attack on Benson with a march (by bus) on Washington. This article, written for Life, is the most direct and clear-cut statement of his position that Secretary Benson has yet

made.

By Ezra Taft Benson,  
Secretary of Agriculture

The American farmer and stockman are not in business for the fun of it. They are producing for a fair profit. And when economic or other conditions threaten their livelihood and general welfare, they expect fair treatment from the powers that be in Washington. I don't think they ask or want more than that.

I believe the people who provide our food would agree that the purpose of all farm production is consumption, and that production

merely for the sake of a government subsidy is undesirable.

There has been a great deal of talk lately about price supports, the system whereby the government, in effect, guarantees a minimum price for certain commodities. My price support views have been questioned, and never more so than by the caravan of cattlemen who came to Washington to ask that cattle prices be supported at not less than 90% of parity.

The cattlemen in the caravan wanted a direct support program, not an indirect one, and there is a vast amount of difference.

## The FARM TRIBUNE

THE FARM TRIBUNE LIVESTOCK EDITION  
Vol. VII No. 24

Thursday, December 10, 1953

The Department of Agriculture currently is right in the middle of an indirect support program on cattle. This program is getting results. It is proving a definite stimulant to market prices. We are taking other steps to help the cattle producer, and we will take advantage of every reasonable opportunity to do even more.

Cattlemen in the caravan were invited to submit a plan for direct support. After deliberating, they came up with their original proposal for 90% price supports. There was no plan, no suggested means of carrying out their proposal. These men, whose sincerity I do not question, simply ran up

against the same dead end in logical reasoning that numerous farm experts here and abroad have encountered.

The possibility of supporting livestock prices through a direct program has been tried in other countries, where it has to be abandoned because it proved impractical.

I favor price supports which reduce the uncertainty of farm prices. I consider them an effective tool when properly used. But when price supports stimulate uneconomic production, pile up unmanageable surpluses, price products out of markets and create other

(Continued on Page 11)

## OGA TRUMODE 1ST



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# HEREFORDS

ARE TOPS

One word hasn't changed in meaning since a cow named Silver gave birth to a white-face calf and the Hereford breed of beef cattle was born in Herefordshire, England some 200 years ago. The word is profit.

It was uppermost in the minds of the thrifty farmers of County Hereford when they developed a breed of cattle that could convert the knee-deep stand of native grass into superior beef to meet an expanding market created by Britain's 18th century industrial boom.

As seedstock was imported from Herefordshire to America and Herefords began appearing more and more on the ranges spreading westward, the profit motif took on an even greater importance. Herefords replaced the Longhorns, took over where other breeds once

ranged because they had a ruggedness that withstood extreme variations in climate. They had a constitution that made them good doers in all types of terrain. They had the inherent qualities that guided them instinctively through blizzards and droughts.

Today, in America, Herefords are the predominate breed of beef cattle. They didn't win that position because their cherry-red bodies and their appealing white faces form a beautiful picture on a green carpet of grass. They are the predominate breed because they have proven to be the most profitable breed for the registered producer, for the commercial cattleman, for the feed lot operator, for the packer and down through the butcher.

Purebred Hereford breeders over the nation will set another new world's record for registrations during the fiscal year just ended, with the astounding total of 560,794 purebred Herefords being recorded. If the calves were placed head to tail they would reach from the new Hereford building in Kansas City to the Federal Reserve Bank in St. Louis. If loaded in thirty-six foot cattle cars, 40 to a car and 45 cars to a train it would take 311 diesels to pull them. In the face of the year's decline in steer price, this increase of 12,376 registrations over the previous year is encouraging and significant. The first Hereford registration certificate

was issued in 1879, since then, eight million have been recorded.

Before the recent turn in cattle prices, almost any critter brought to market returned a good price. But what is needed in the cattle business today is a concerted campaign pointing toward the use of better bulls on farms and on the range. If you can improve your herd by shipping a light quartered, long legged, poor doing bull to market and replace him with a good Hereford bull that will put his mark on each calf you will have made one of the soundest investments in the cattle business.

The opportunity to buy that type bull, will be present December 11 and 12 when the San Joaquin Valley Hereford Association holds its sixth annual bull sale. Every animal has been sifted by beef specialists, Horce Strong and Bob Miller, of the University of California staff.

FOR TOP RANGE BULLS, the San Joaquin Valley Hereford Association sale at the Porterville Fair grounds, December 12.

Tires exposed to the elements develop small cracks or checks in the carcass. Keep machines in covered buildings when not in use.

QUALITY RANGE BULLS will be offered at the San Joaquin Valley Hereford Association sale in Porterville December 12.

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650x16	13.80	8.45
700x15	16.15	10.95

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# SOIL

## PROBLEMS REQUIRE KNOWLEDGE FOR SOLUTION

By Dr. G. F. MacLeod  
Technical Vice-President  
Sunland Industries, Inc.

Nothing is more variable than the face of the earth on which we live. The soil which covers it, laid down by whims of wind and water, constantly being moved, continually being changed by multitudes

### Rancher Gets 2513 Lbs. Of Beef Per Acre On Irrigated Pasture



**BAKERSFIELD, CALIF.**—This 35-acre pasture, operated near here by Ira E. Barkley, recently produced 117,384 lbs. of beef on 466 head of cattle. After deducting gain from supplemental feed, net gain from the pasture was 2513 lbs. of beef per acre!

Mr. Barkley credits much of his success to his Westland Brand Pasture Mixture. He says: "My Westland pasture provided exceptional growth of well-balanced feed over long periods. This meant lower costs, higher profits."

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of known and unknown things which live within it, being generated from weathering rocks and washed away into the sea, is a continuous kaleidoscope. Man studies its genesis, its changes and its losses because he is dependent upon it for life itself. To write or talk about such a dynamic, variable system in terms of generalities, invites certain criticism. All we can say in truth is that almost each handful is different and holds mysteries yet unsolved.

For the practical purposes of agriculture, we must take what little we know about soils and put that knowledge to work by doing the best we can to produce higher unit yields of higher quality more efficiently with continual improvement of the soils' productivity. To do this intelligently each grower should carefully set up his conjectures and then proceed on the basis of the best advice obtainable, weighted by his own experience and judgment.

There are two major mistakes which are frequently encountered in farming. The first of these is failure to look carefully into the source of the advice a grower receives. If a man gives seemingly sound advice, it is still necessary and important to give thought to the reputation, background and experience of that individual, particularly if he is a stranger. The best of intentions, the sincerest of beliefs and the most convincing arguments may still be bad medicine. Furthermore, no one knows it all.

The second mistake commonly made comes from ascribing effects to the wrong causes. On some alkali land a grower used 1000 pounds of soil sulphur per acre. At the end of a year, disgusted, he purchased, at a premium, some waste material and soil from a plausible "one-shot" salesman. He put this on his field, the sulphur

had done the work, but he was sure that his land improvement was due to the high-priced cure-all. So sure was he that he bought a couple cars and put it on the rest of his land. Nothing happened. When he finally realized his mistake, it had cost him several hundred dollars. There are many such examples. Be sure you have considered all of the things which may have contributed to a desired effect before you give credit to any single factor.

Having thus covered briefly why one cannot generalize about soils, let us tackle three basic problems about soils which confuse many growers. These are structure, alkalinity and soil or plant testing.

There are many large areas in the San Joaquin Valley where the physical nature of the soil limits its productive capacity. The depth of surface soil is a major factor. Hardpan, plow pan, rock and coarse gravel, all are made a part of our topsoil by leveling, chiseling, plowing and many other soil management procedures. The deeper a soil is, the better for farming.

The varying amounts of sand, silt and clay in a soil can be seen roughly by shaking a sample of the soil in water and allowing it to settle. Here is a rough table with which to classify your own soil. The percentages of sand, silt and clay as apparent when it settles, determines its common name classification.

Sand — clay soil, 10%; clay loam, 34%; loam, 32%; silt loam, 5%; sandy loam, 75%.

Silt — clay soil, 45%; clay loam, 39%; loam, 45%; silt loam, 82%; sandy loam, 14%.

Clay — clay soil, 45%; clay loam, 27%; loam, 23%; silt loam, 13%; sandy loam, 11%.

In general, coarse sands and silty clay loams, are problem soils, while loams, sandy loams and silt loams

are the most desirable. Fine particles pack and prevent moisture and air from reaching plant roots. Organic matter, plant or animals, worked on by soil organisms produces cementing materials which hold the smaller particles together in lumps or aggregates. This makes the desirable "crumbly" soils which are easy to work, hold water well and provide the best medium for plant growth.

Everything that is done to a soil affects its structure. Plowing, cultivating, leveling, irrigating, just driving over a field, may ruin soil structure. Proper handling and abundant cover crops are the answer to problem soils. Without proper soil structure, labor and money are wasted.

Salt and alkali have always been major problems in soils like ours. When water runs over granitic rocks and then evaporates, it leaves behind the sodium, calcium, magnesium and potassium salts it washed out of those rocks. When there is too much of these essential plant foods in the soils, we say they are salty or alkaline.

To measure the alkalinity, we use an arbitrary yardstick, called a "pH" scale. If a soil has a pH above 8.5 it is likely to be an alkali soil. If the pH is below 8.5, it is not an alkali, but may be a salty soil. A similar pH (that is 8.5 or below) may be a combined saline-alkali soil if there is a substantial amount of sodium present. Alone, pH may be misleading, or useless. With other information, it is an important tool.

Plants, for the most part, grow best in soils of from pH 6.5 to pH 7.5. Since most of our soils are above pH 7.5, we use acid forming materials to get them in line. Here are some figures for materials which are most frequently used.

Soil Sulphur — sulphur equivalent, 99%; pounds needed to equal 1 lb. of soil sulphur, 1.

Gypsum — sulphur equivalent, 18.6%; pounds needed to equal 1 lb. of soil sulphur, 5.38.

Sulphuric Acid — sulphur equivalent, 31%; pounds needed to equal 1 lb. of soil sulphur, 3.3.

Lime Sulphur — sulphur equivalent, 34%; pounds needed to equal 1 lb. of soil sulphur, 3.

Gypsum and lime sulphur also carry some lime. Whether this lime will be good or bad for a soil depends upon how much free lime is already in the soil. This can be readily determined by a soil test but not by just looking at a soil.

Soil and plant testing has been (Continued On Next Page)

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IN AGRICULTURE TO-  
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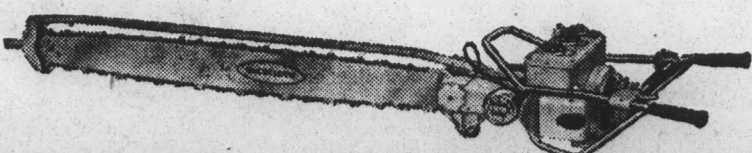
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# HOUSEHOLD

## PET — THE DOG

By Dr. Robert Dove

It seems to me that the most of our attention in this article might best be turned upon the dog which surely is our most important pet, at least from a practical viewpoint. Our title "Household Pets" won't hold strictly in this case for often they never get into the house. However, many of these dogs have their own "dog house" so I suppose it's all right after all.

Although our working dogs are valuable helpers for us, a great deal of genuine sentimental affection is built up between a man and his shepherd. This affection sometimes makes it possible for practitioners to carry treatment to greater lengths than is feasible for cattle for example. These dogs which are strictly pets without question become a part of our families and economic factors seldom limit our treatment techniques.

The time has come in our society when it is essential that a dog be kept enclosed. This means in your yard. Probably in most instances it means that the dog will have to be tied or kept in a pen or behind a dog-proof fence. It is a sad state of affairs, I know, to be forced to keep a dog confined but for proof of what I am saying, consider the following facts: 1. The city of Porterville has an ordinance which prohibits an owner from allowing his dog to run at large. 2. The automobile traffic on our streets and highways, including county roads, is a horrible threat as witness the mangled cases that enter

veterinary hospitals daily. 3. Increased use of agricultural chemicals in recent years has added another hazard. These chemicals include such things as insecticides, defoliants, fertilizers, squirrel poison, rat and gopher poisons to name a few. For most of these things there is no known specific antidote. 4. Garbage cans are very attractive to dogs and if he does nothing more than over-eat from his scavenging it can mean an obese animal and attendant troubles that invariably mean a shortened life. 5. Confinement will cut down on the spread of diseases. No, it won't absolutely prevent diseases for breezes still will waft germs about; flies are still busy, our shoes can pick up and carry germs, and the friendly action of many dogs make our car wheels an excellent transporter of germs. However, the epidemic will be minimized.

If I, as a practicing veterinarian, can offer you pet owners any advice at all worth while, I am convinced the one most valuable thing I can say is keep your dog at home.

In this area one of our dog's worst enemies is the "foxtail." These awns invade ears, feet, eyes and other parts of the body and cause a great deal of misery. To prevent this foxtail trouble completely is probably impossible but we can lessen the frequency in which they occur by clipping the hair away from the under side of the dog's ears and from between

their toes regularly throughout the spring, summer and fall. Oil placed in the ear will not remove foxtail.

Please don't let your dog become a "car chaser." If he already is, try putting a short length of fairly heavy chain on his collar so that it strikes his front legs when he starts running.

Great strides in canine nutrition have been made in recent years and some of the formerly unknown requirements we now know. For example, we know now that some fat is essential for dogs, and we know that muscle meat alone is neither a sufficient nor a balanced diet. In the wild state our dog's ancestors ate not only their victim's muscles but also internal glands, stomach and intestinal contents, (digested vegetable matter), tendons, cartilage, and some bone.

When you buy dog food, buy the better brands. You will know them by their higher protein content as stated on the can and also by a higher price. This extra money is well spent. Table scraps can get you into trouble, so as a rule we say feed meat, milk, eggs, thoroughly cooked vegetables. Don't feed candy, cake, or other rich starches or highly spiced food.

As has always been the case the disease to be feared most is "distemper." This is a virus disease and frankly this means that treatment is of little or no avail. Fortunately we have available preventative measures which are effective. I recommend that puppy shots or serum be started for the babies

as soon as they are weaned. This shot affords temporary protection only and must be repeated every two or three weeks until the pup is three or four months old. At this age a good solid immunity will develop from the permanent vaccine — an immunity which should last for a lifetime. A very recent trend is to vaccinate pups with the permanent type of vaccine at a much younger age. This practice will probably become common, as it's value becomes proved and accepted.

It is a good idea to have the pup wormed before permanent vaccination time, provided it has worms. If it has no worms, serious damage can be done by the worm medicine. To determine if it has worms, have a fecal sample examined under a microscope by a veterinarian.

This disease thing in dogs is becoming very complicated. A second virus disease called "Hepatitis" is prevalent now and like distemper is next to impossible to treat satisfactorily but we do have a vaccine for it. The puppy serum shots referred to above take care of both virus diseases temporarily.

Variations of these viruses exist which complicate things further as "Hardpad" Disease is a variant of distemper. "Hepatitis - X" is a newly recognized virus entity. In the light of recent personal experience, I am suspicious that other viruses are present in this area.

Leptospirosis is very common in dogs in this area. It isn't caused

by the same germ that causes Leptospirosis in cattle, but it is a very close relative. Maybe some day we will have a "one shot" vaccine that will include many of these things.

There is lots we can do for our pets to keep them healthy and happy. The above information should help and might be summarized thus: Feed them well, keep them under control to prevent accidents, give them the benefit of a vaccination program, and obtain advice and guidance from some one most logically apt to be qualified.

In 1950 there were nearly 30,000 more students in agricultural colleges of the nation than in 1940.

## SOIL PROBLEMS . . . .

(Continued From Previous Page) used very widely in diagnosing problems in recent years. There are no final and conclusive proofs to be derived from chemical tests. Plants and soils are too complex to yield all their secrets to the chemist. The growth of plants themselves tell the trained and experienced observer many things which chemical tests do not reveal. Zinc deficiencies in deciduous fruit trees is an example.

The accuracy and understanding with which a soil sample is taken determines in a large measure the value of the final findings. Every set of chemical figures needs practical interpretation. The interpreter needs training, experience, judgment and caution. With all this, his final opinion will be qualified by lack of total knowledge if he is wise. His guess will be more accurate with chemical information than without.

In agriculture as much, and more, sound common sense and judgment is needed as is the case with most other occupations. A successful grower is not just a lucky accident.

## IN TIMES LIKE THESE SECOND BEST IS NOT GOOD ENOUGH



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# FAIR

## IN PORTERVILLE IS COMMUNITY PROJECT

The state of California extracts a share of "race horse money" each year to subsidize the numerous agricultural district and county fairs throughout the state, but at Porterville, a community fair is being built up without aid of state funds, strictly as a community project.

Consignors and buyers at the fifth annual San Joaquin Valley Hereford association sale will see some of the results of this project when they attend the sale December 11 and 12, for facilities of the Porterville fair will be used to house the sale and Hereford show.

It was in 1948 that a committee of the Porterville chamber of commerce conceived the idea of a non-tax-supported fair for Porterville, and in the subsequent years, annual fairs have been held and assets accumulated that amount to nearly \$50,000.

For two years the fair was held on the Porterville high school grounds; it was then moved to the Rocky Hill arena east of Porterville after which it was brought to the City of Porterville property adjacent to the city ball park, where a lighted, turf field was utilized and land acquired as site for permanent buildings.

Sale cattle will be housed in the fair's exhibit building — a building that has some 5,000 man hours of donated labor in it, plus several thousand dollars worth of material, given to the fair at cost.

How can a community fair survive without state funds? At Porterville, the fair is operated as a

non-profit corporation, controlled by a board of 12 directors. Each year a high-class, professional show is presented in connection with the fair, and admission is charged at the gate.

In addition, commercial exhibit space is sold and the fair receives a percentage of returns from concessions, operated by various organizations of the community.

This income, plus donated labor, plus materials at cost, plus a real pride in this community enterprise, keep the Porterville fair growing and expanding each year.

And even though state money is not used, or asked for, the fair does the same job as the state-supported fairs. It offers an opportunity for business firms to exhibit their wares; it provides a junior fat stock sale and competitive showing for benefit of Future Farmers and 4-H club members of the southeastern Tulare county area; it gives people of the community three days and nights of excellent entertainment each year; it brings farmers and business men together, as fair workers, exhibitors and spectators.

In addition, it has developed a feeling of community pride in a worthwhile community project — pride that now-a-days seems to be lacking in many of the state subsidized fairs.

Outside cattlemen who come to Porterville for the Hereford sale and show December 11 and 12 will not find a fancy fair grounds of the type they may have seen at Sacramento, Pomona, or at other

state-supported fairs.

But they will find an adequate facility that is being improved as rapidly as possible — a facility that has been built entirely by community initiative and good old-fashioned hard work.

### NO RELATION BETWEEN SOIL AND FOOD VALUE

The idea that the fertility of soil influences the nutritive value of crops grown on that soil has not been scientifically proved, in fact Dr. L. M. Turk, of Michigan State college, says that experiments he has conducted tend to prove that there is no relationship between soil and nutrition.

In experiments with identical crops on adjacent fields — one field well fertilized, the other depleted — crops produced have varied only slightly in chemical composition, and that variation has not been consistent from year to year.

Crops from the two fields, fed to cattle over a period of seven years, did not appear to influence herd health, reproduction, or milk values.

Dr. Turk points out that the well-fertilized soils produce more abundant crops, but basically the same crops in so far as chemical content is concerned.

The single exception, he declares, is iodine, which has been shown to vary in foods products in relation to amounts of iodine in the soil.

## GRASS IS IMMORTAL

Author Unknown

Lying in the sunshine among the buttercups and dandelions in May, scarcely higher in intelligence than the minute tenants of that mimic wilderness, our earliest recollections are of grass, and when life's fitful fever is ended, and the foolish wrangle of the market and forum is closed, grass heals over the scar which our descent into the bosom of the earth has made, and the carpet of infants becomes the blanket of the dead. Grass is the forgiveness of nature, her constant benediction.

Fields, trampled with battle, saturated with blood, torn with the ruts of cannon, grow green again with grass, and carnage is forgotten.

Streets abandoned by traffic, become grass-grown like rural lanes, and are obliterated. Forests decay, harvests perish, flowers vanish, but, Grass is immortal. Be-leaguered by the sullen hosts of winter, it withdraws into the impregnable fortress of its subterranean vitality, and emerges upon the first solicitation of spring.

Sown by the winds, or the wandering birds, propagated by the subtle horticulture of the elements which are its ministers and servants, it softens the rude outline of the world. Its tenacious fibers hold the earth in its place, and prevent its soluble components from washing in the wasting sea. It invades the solitude of the deserts, climbs the inaccessible slopes and forbidding pinnacles of mountains, modifies climate, and determines the history, character and destiny of nations. Unobtrusive and patient, it has immortal vigor and aggression. Banished from the thornfares and the field, it bides its time to return, and, when vigilance is relaxed, or the dynasty has perished, it silently resumes the throne from which it has been expelled, but, it

never abdicates. It bears no blazonry of bloom, to charge the senses with fragrance or splendor, but, its homely dew is more enchanting than the Lily or the Rose. It yields no fruit in earth or air, and yet, if its harvests fail for a single year, famine would depopulate the world.

GRASS IS IMMORTAL

### YOU DON'T HAVE TO BREAK EGGS TO TELL QUALITY

You may not be able to make an omelet without breaking some eggs, but USDA scientists at the Beltsville Research center right now are working on automatic machines that will sort eggs according to shell color, detect blood spots and green rot, determine thickness of egg white, and sort out weak shells — all without breaking the eggs.

Once they get the principle worked out for each step, they hope equipment makers will combine all of these operations into a single assembly-line unit.

When this is accomplished, the old-line hand candler, which can do only part of the job, can go into discard. At present the researchers believe they have all the problems whipped, except measuring egg white consistency, and they have some promising leads on that.

FOR TOP RANGE BULLS, the San Joaquin Valley Hereford Association sale at the Porterville Fair grounds, December 12.

WE'LL SEE YOU at the San Joaquin Hereford Association sale in Porterville, December 12.

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## BERNIE

THANKS ALL OF HIS PATRONS FOR BEING ABLE TO SERVE THEM LAST YEAR, AND IS LOOKING FORWARD TO RENDERING BETTER SERVICE IN THE FUTURE.



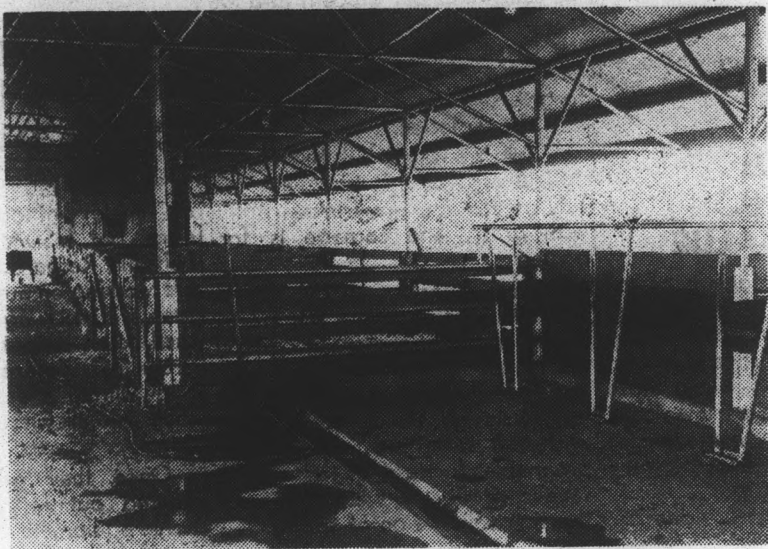
Feeding of young, tender cut, green feed to turkeys, when they become 10 to 12 weeks of age, can cut the feed bill as much as 25 per cent.

Infertile cows represent an annual loss of about \$500,000,000 to the American cattle industry through lost calves and reduced milk production.

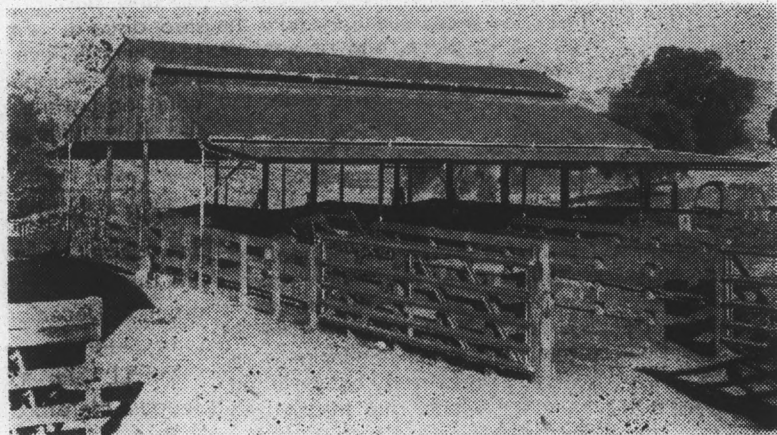
Winter feeding of lambs on heavy grain ration may bring an attack of enterotoxemia, or over-eating disease.

## FARM BUILDINGS

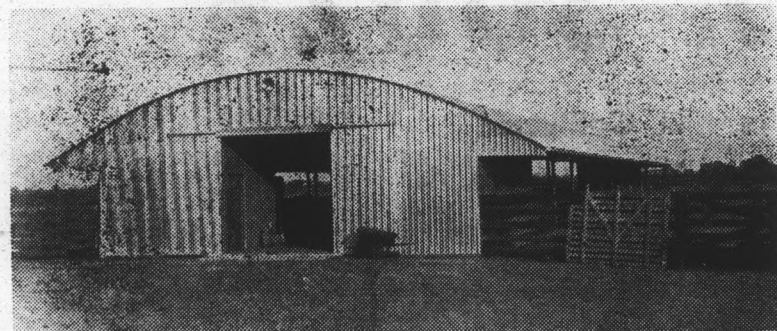
### Recently Constructed



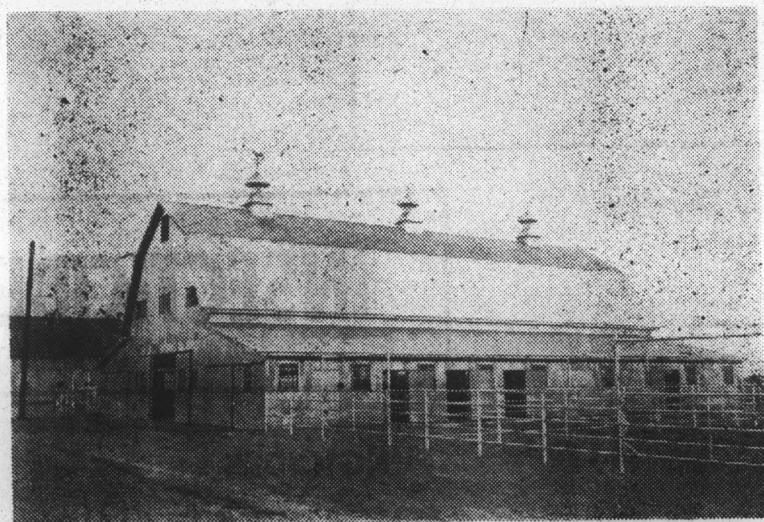
Interior View of Mrs. Gladys Cooper's New Cow Barn — Tipton, California



Feeding Barn - Acehi Hereford Ranch - Porterville  
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Utility Barn - Cooper Ranch - Tipton



A. H. Karpe's New Building at Greenfield Hereford Ranch - Bakersfield

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Porterville, California

Phone 27

## SANITATION RULES ALSO CHANGE WITH THE TIMES

By Dr. Charles S. Crane

Can you think of anything more directly concerned with the incidence of disease than sanitation, or its related lack thereof? Just consider one disease — any one, and there is some connection that can be made between it and sanitation.

You say you run your dairy animals in clean barns, milk them carefully, sterilize the apparatus between milkings, wash the udders with disinfectant and still have mastitis. Sure, and maybe the milker hasn't washed his hands in a week, or the rag you use to apply the disinfectant is the one that came with the barn.

Or maybe you vaccinate your calves each year against Blackleg (you have to because you are running on contaminated ground) then later, one suddenly dies. Do you suppose that a dirty needle and a small abscess at the vaccination spot had anything to do with the animal's death from Blackleg. It can happen.

It is fine to have an appreciation of sanitation, but you must pay some attention to the details of being clean if your sanitation program is to pay off. What have you accomplished if you deliver a calf and then lose the cow from infection?

In the "old days" when animals were comparatively unconfined and numbers were few, traffic was limited and contact was practically nil, sanitation posed a very minor problem. Rules of sanitation and sanitary methods were geared to the "old days" type of operation.

But one important factor concerned with increase in disease has been the great increase in livestock population, with consequent confinement and contact and traffic in animals. Sanitation has not been brought along at the same rate. Many practices of livestock

operation are still in use as they were years ago.

Maybe a livestock man can get by with old methods, or appear to get by on the surface. And certainly not all the old techniques of livestock production are outmoded, in fact, some cannot be improved upon. But to say, "This is the way Dad or Granddad did it, and by gosh this is the way it will be done by me," is a fine tribute to the memory of the deceased, but it can also be a fine invitation to ruin.

The modern livestock man cannot be blind to change — and changes do occur, even though an individual may refuse to recognize them.

It might be wise to stand back and take a good, unbiased look at your operation. Compare the incidence of disease with what it used to be. If you find that you are having more trouble, give some thought to your method of operation as it relates to sanitation, for chances are, sanitation will be at the bottom of your troubles.

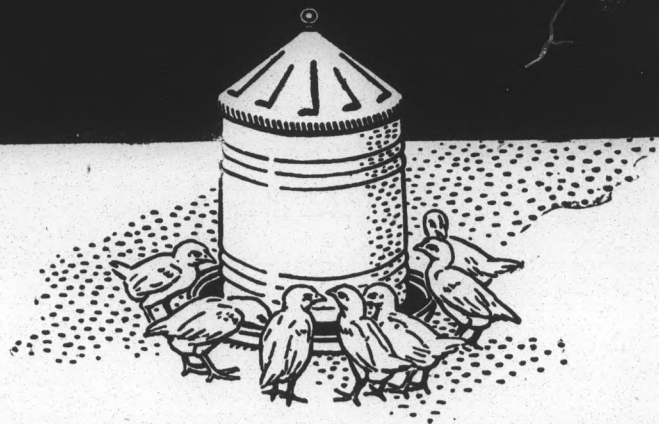
## WHY DO HORSES GNAW WOODEN OBJECTS?

Wooden fence rails and managers often carry the marks of horses' teeth, and it is not uncommon to see horses gnawing wooden objects. Why do they do it? Here are a few of the reasons.

Lack of exercise, improperly balanced diet, irregular feeding and watering, excess lime in water, dirty stable, irregular teeth and worm infestation.

Turkey consumption in the United States has risen from 1.7 pounds per capita in 1929 to 5.2 pounds in 1951. It is estimated that present consumption is well over six pounds.

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## SOCIETY OF RANGE MANAGEMENT WILL MEET THIS MONTH AT DAVIS

The California section of the American Society of Range Management, made up of ranchers and range research and extension men, will hold its annual meeting December 21 and 22 on the University of California campus at Davis.

The two-day program announced by Section Chairman Arnold M. Schultz, University of California forestry specialist in Berkeley, will bring the group up to date on range grass and legume developments, on livestock studies, and range improvement, and will include election of new officers and directors.

The annual banquet, to be held in the Hughes Hall dining room on the campus the evening of December 21, will be highlighted by a talk, "Importance of Urban Education in Range Improvement," by Dr. Rollin Reeves, Salinas surgeon and cattleman, and a film, "Hills of Grass," sponsored by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce. Attendance is expected to be between 125 and 150.

Heading the California section, with Chairman Schultz, are Allenby White, of Northrup, King and Company, Berkeley, vice chairman; William C. Weir, assistant professor of animal husbandry, Davis, and Kenneth Sexton, Glenn county cattleman and vice president of the California Cattlemen's Association, outgoing councilmen; and Lee Burcham, State Division of Forestry and F. M. Burnette, Blanchard rancher, holdover councilmen.

Range Society members will stay at Hughes Hall, one of the new men's dormitories on the Davis campus, during the meetings.

Research, extension and livestock men all are represented in the talks arranged by Program Chairman Reuben Albaugh, Extension livestock specialist at Davis.

Scheduled on the opening day are:

Welcome address, M. L. Peterson, chairman, agronomy department, Davis; "Breeding Perennial Grasses for California Range Lands," G. Ledyard Stebbins, professor of genetics, Davis; "Putting New Plants to Work," William A. Williams, agronomy instructor, Davis, on legumes, and A. Merton

Love, professor of agronomy, Davis, on grasses; "Range Grasses and Legume Seed Protection," H. W. Miller and Jack E. Woods, U. S. Soil Conservation Service; "High Temperature Tolerance of the Grass Seedling," Horton M. Laude, associate professor of agronomy, Davis; "Use of Laboratory Techniques for Determining the Germination and Growth Characteristics of Grasses," Henry Hellmers, California Forest and Range Experiment Station, San Dimas.

"Deer Management on California Ranches," A. Starker Leopold, associate professor of zoology, Berkeley; "Problems of Rodent Control on California Rangelands," L. L. Atkinson, State Department of Agriculture; "Activities of Range Cows on a California Range," Kenneth A. Wagnon, San Joaquin Experimental Range animal husbandry specialist.

"Sulphur Fertilization on the San Joaquin Experimental Range," Lisle Green, range conservationist;

"Range Improvement on Brush Ranges," J. L. Myler, associate specialist in range management, Davis; "Seeding Dry-Land Pastures," Dor-man C. Sumner, lecturer in agronomy, Davis; "Chemical Brush Control Research," Oliver A. Leonard, associate botanist, Davis; "Study of Relative Infiltration Rates of Burned and Unburned Upland Soils," Verne H. Scott, assistant professor of irrigation, Davis, and "Water Development," H. H. Bisswell, professor of forestry, Berkeley.

The second day's program, to end at noon, will include the following:

"The Development of a County Brush Removal Program," R. V. Parker, Kern county farm advisor; "Mechanical Clearance of Brush," Harry S. Hinkley, Tuolumne county; "Chemical Clearance of Brush," Bryan C. Sandlin, San Mateo county; "Weed Control in Relation to Range Improvement," Irving Glover, Napa county; "Dry-Land Pasture Improvement," Walter H. Johnson, Alameda county; "Relationship of Range Improvement to the Forage Crop Program in California," Victor P. Osterli, Extension agronomist, Davis; "The Range

Improvement Program of the Soil Conservation Service," H. W. Miller, SCS; "The Range Improvement Program of the California Division of Forestry," R. H. Blanchard and C. E. Carlson, range technicians; "The Range Improvement Program of the Bureau of Land Management in California," Robert Lassen, California Department of Fish and Game; "The Range Improvement Program of the U. S. Forest Service," Norman J. Farrell, Forest Service; Summary, Lester J. Berry, Extension range development and conservation specialist; and "Livestock Men's Views," Jake Schneider, Slough-house, president, California Cattlemen's Association, and Ray Anchordoguy, Red Bluff, past president, California Wool Growers Association.

## LIVESTOCK NEEDS INHERENT ABILITY

Inherited ability of livestock to take advantage of a desirable environment is an important aspect of any livestock producing program.

For instance, scientific experiments have showed that the ability of cattle to gain is a 70 per cent inherited factor; that ability to utilize feed is 60 per cent inherited; that carcass grade is determined 35 per cent by inherited factors and weaning weight is 28 per cent inherited.

Given the same environment, different cattle will respond differently, as most cattlemen know, so attention should always be given to the "doing ability" of animals when breeding stock is selected.

## "Jer-Z"

"Jer-Z" has been selected as the trademark name for Jersey dairy products, the name being selected at conclusion of a recent national contest. Raymond Van Blargan, of New Jersey, submitted the name and received \$1,000 for his efforts.

QUALITY RANGE BULLS will be offered at the San Joaquin Valley Hereford Association sale in Porterville December 12.

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# GREEN FEEDING

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"There's nothing new under the sun." That certainly can be said about the long time practice of soiling. But what is new and news is the application of refinements in the basic idea of feeding fresh green feeds which could prove a boon to the irrigated pasture livestock producer.

Soiling crops have been successfully used to feed livestock by many California ranchers this past season. The success that these ranchers have had with this type of feeding seems to indicate some possible changes in feeding practices where irrigated pasture land is used.

The hay grasses, alfalfa, corn and clover have been used as soiling feeds on a small or limited scale for many years. In most cases they have been used for feeding dairy animals and in some cases as a supplement feed during drought conditions. The general use of soiling crops as livestock feed has been restricted for the most part because of the high cost of putting such a program into operation.

Ranchers who have been soiling crops are doing so for several reasons. The high cost of irrigated pasture land requires exceptional rate of gain by animals fed on such land. The present marketing situation and the feeding expense of cattle also demand greater per acre returns to the stock man. These ranchers have utilized soiling feeds because they feel that they can receive a larger amount of feed off a given area of ground, and at the present time lower the feeding costs per animal before it

is marketed.

Ranchers are using fresh green chopped alfalfa as their crop of choice. They use one operation for the cutting and chopping of the alfalfa. It should be noted that chopping is not necessary for feeding green crops, but chopping allows easier handling and better utilization by the animals of all the feed offered them.

Alfalfa is delivered into large feeder wagons which are pulled behind the other harvesting equipment in the same operation. The wagons are then hauled to the feed yard and the alfalfa is delivered into the feeding troughs by a slide which is attached to the wagon. An internal rotor driven by a rod connected to the axle of the wagon provides uniform filling of the feeder.

The use of soiling feeds offers several advantages. Tests have shown that when a crop is allowed to grow to the hay stage rather than pastured, a larger yield of nutrients is secured. It overcomes the tremendous amount of feed lost by livestock trampling while grazing. Time is saved that is normally lost by raking, curing and baling. In areas like Tulare county where at least five alfalfa cuttings a year are expected, the time saved by soiling forage may mean enough additional growing time to produce an extra cutting a year.

The advantage of greater feed per acre, no loss by trampling, an extra cutting and better quality of feed seems to do the job of increasing feed value per dollar invested in the expense irrigated

pasture lands.

Stockmen in California who have tried the system of soiling crops this last season seems to feel that the advantage of receiving more feed from the same acres overcomes the manpower and equipment expense.

Normal feeding practices on irrigated pastures may be radically

changed in light of soiling results seen thus far. The livestock weight gains are cheaper than in other programs as shown in numerous tests. So it would appear the productive value of irrigated pasture is greatly increased. In any event, soiling bears close watching by any stockman with irrigated pasture.

## BEEF IN TULARE COUNTY

By Robert F. Miller  
Farm Advisor

Tulare county is one of the largest livestock producing areas in the state of California. More important than the physical size of this industry is the excellent balance attained between different segments of the industry with the county.

The backbone of the business is the cow and calf operations existing in the foothill areas. A sizeable area of the land in the county is taken up by foothill and mountainous terrain. This land is well suited to production of cattle with cow and calf spreads being the predominant industry.

In addition to this, a great deal of valley land is devoted to forage production in the form of irrigated pastures. An irrigated pasture crop fits well into many field crop rotational systems. Irrigated pasture is also being used to a large extent in reclaiming alkali land. Cattle are used to good advantage in the harvesting of these irrigated pasture crops.

While a few operators integrate

an irrigated pasture operation into their cow and calf business, many operators are only in the cattle business during the grass growing season. This means that irrigated pastures are usually stocked with feeder or stocker cattle in the spring and the cattle are disposed of in the fall.

A third type of industry well represented in Tulare county is the feed lot business. Fattening grass fed cattle to good and choice grades is the business of these feed lots and Tulare county offers many advantages towards getting this job done.

A mild climate and low rainfall assure good gains year around. An abundance of both hay and grain is available from local markets. A third advantage Tulare county enjoys is its close proximity to the Los Angeles dressed meat market. As long as consumer demand remains high for the better grades of meat, Tulare county feedlots will continue to maintain a strong position in the cattle fattening business.

It is only natural that purebred

production of cattle has kept up this strong commercial activity. An excellent bull sale is held each year by the members of the San Joaquin Hereford association, the bulk of whom reside in Tulare county. Many of the bulls consigned to this sale are purchased by local cattlemen. However, it is an established fact that many cattlemen come long distances not only to buy at the sale but to visit and purchase bulls at the ranches of different purebred operators.

This overall activity in the cattle business gives a good balance to the industry as it exists in the county. This balance assures Tulare county's future prominence as a beef producing area.

## HABITS EVIDENT IN MEAT SUPPLY AND CONSUMPTION

A resume of markets and price trends to meat production and consumption, figured over the past 80 or so years, shows that definite cycles develop over a period of from 14 to 16 years.

During the 14-16 year period, beef prices hit a high point, then show a decline of about 50 per cent in the same interval of years, but about half-way between the high points.

Beef prices are usually lower than hog prices, with hog prices running, on an average, about 12 per cent higher than beef prices; when beef supply exceeds pork supply, beef prices usually drop sharply.

Concerning the purchase of meat for food consumption, the public seems to spend from five and one-half to six and one-half per cent of its income for meat, regardless of total amount of income or market supply of meat.

FOR TOP RANGE BULLS, the San Joaquin Valley Hereford Association sale at the Porterville Fair grounds, December 12.

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# VITAMIN A

IS ESSENTIAL

By Dr. Robert Dove

Recent years have often been referred to as the "Vitamin age" and certainly the discovery of vitamins and their functions has meant a great deal to everyone who is interested in nutrition. This is as important in human nutrition as it is in animal nutrition. In the field of animal nutrition I feel safe in saying that of all the vitamins known today none is so important to livestock feeders as is Vitamin A and this is true for the following reasons: it must be fed to the animal as the vitamin itself or as carotene for the body can not synthesize Vitamin A as it can some of the other vitamins it is essential for many vital body processes, and because it is such an unstable, perishable product.

The functions of Vitamin A can be listed thus:

1. It stimulates normal growth.
2. It is essential to reproduction.
3. It is essential to normal eyesight.
4. It is essential to normal mucus membranes including the lining of the intestinal tract.
5. It is necessary for a healthy nervous system.
6. It is important to normal healthy skin.

With these functions of Vitamin A in mind it will be easier for us to visualize the effects of a deficiency. First a complete or partial lack of Vitamin A will result in a stunted individual or at least an animal that just doesn't seem to be gaining like we might expect. This latter condition could result from a ration containing some Vitamin A but in a marginal amount — just enough to prevent a typically stunted condition but too little for top gains.

Secondly, reproduction difficulties can include such problems as hard breeders, actual sterility of cows and bulls, weak calves, dead calves born full term, abortions, retained placentas, and uterine in-

fections. I want to say considerably more upon this phase of Vitamin A requirements so we shall discuss it later.

Third, the effects upon the eye include night blindness, complete blindness, increased susceptibility to infections, the most familiar being pink eye. Fourth, with a weakened intestinal lining, scours is an almost inevitable result. Fifth, irritability, excitability, and convulsions are the symptoms of an unhealthy nervous system. Many of us have seen cows "throw a fit" when being driven or crowded especially, and some do not survive it. A common time to see this is upon driving the cattle from a dry summer range. I suspect that some of the buckeye ball poisonings we see may be acute Vitamin A deficiency in actuality.

Sixth, a thickening of the skin with heavy wrinkles and loss of hair, particularly of the neck and shoulders in one evidence of Vitamin A deficiency. Some cases of the recently publicized hyperkeratosis or X-disease is Vitamin A deficiency. Seventh, urinary tract troubles, especially bladder stones of steers and bulls are frequently seen.

The sources of Vitamin A thus become a very great concern of any livestock man and fortunately these sources are easy to find and relatively cheap. It is safe to say that in most livestock operations alfalfa hay is the key to the Vitamin A problem. Good quality alfalfa hay (green and leafy) is, as a rule, the best and cheapest source of Vitamin A.

Other leguminous hay is also good but uncommon in California. Hay made from permanent pasture mixes is fair but because the grasses tend to cure in a bleached manner the content of Vitamin A is that much lower. It is the Carotene content of chlorophyll or the

green color that we are after. The animal has the ability to convert this Carotene to Vitamin A in the body. Consequently then such things as dehydrated alfalfa leaf meal is a good source. No animal on green grass or healthy permanent pasture will be receiving a deficiency of Vitamin A in its ration provided enough of this green feed is present. Yellow corn, milk, eggs, and carrots are other natural sources.

The commercial sources of Vitamin A are available and are reasonable in price. Vitamin A feeding oil is familiar to us all, however, I feel that a synthetic form is more desirable for the reason that fish oils are toxic to some animals and because the Vitamin A in fish oils is unstable and we may get a product that has very little Vitamin A in it. The synthetic form is very stable. Any excess of Vitamin A will be stored in the liver and this storage supply can be very important. For example this store house is usually filled during these months of the year when the grass is green and this supply will carry through into the dry summer months. As a rule the amount stored in the liver will be adequate to supply the needs of a mature cow until calving time in the fall. However a first calf heifer, whose needs are greater because she has not only to grow but also to produce a calf, may be and frequently is deficient in Vitamin A under these conditions.

Locally a condition exists in which this lack of Vitamin A in first calf heifers becomes acute and almost every year a great number of first calf heifers abort and retain their placentas from just this one cause. Climatic factors greatly influence this picture. In a year of better than average rainfall there will be green grass available

in more abundance and for a longer time than in an average or dry year. Late spring rains, if not too late, will greatly prolong green grass in our mountain and foothill ranges. This prolonged green feed with its Carotene content, will lessen or eliminate the abortion hazard to our first calf heifers. The altitude and location of the winter ranges can mean a great deal. The higher ranges, of course, receive more moisture. Some areas up and down the western slope of the Sierras receive more rainfall than others. Hapstance, or luck, and even cloud seeding, can cause a wide variation.

We can alter the live calf crop percentage by merely making the better ranges, from the standpoint of green feed, available to the first calf heifers. Also by bringing them home earlier in the summer and supplying alfalfa hay or some other source of Vitamin A, especially in dry years can we save a lot of calves. I have satisfied myself that even the calf crop percentage of the older cows can be improved by this procedure. Other methods of fortifying the animals with Vitamin A is to place a synthetic form in the common booster or salt mix. It is important to use a synthetic form for the intense sunshine common here soon dissipates a natural form of Vitamin A.

Some close figuring is necessary

to be certain that enough is used to furnish full needs of your particular animals. Also this must be started soon enough for if once the damage is done it usually is an irreversible process and cannot be prevented or corrected even if plenty of Vitamin A is supplied later.

Those of you who have permanent pasture to use, or chopped green feed to use, have the answer to this problem, just don't start too late. As a rule the first of July is the time to start supplemental feeding for first calf heifers. This is true even if a lot of feed is still present on the range. It will be dry — not green by July and the trouble period has commenced. A big, fat, healthy-looking heifer can be grossly lacking in Vitamin A and if she is, she will abort — usually in the 6th to 8th month of pregnancy. Other productive failures as listed earlier can be experienced.

Consider, too, the benefit to be derived by breeding these heifers one month earlier in the fall. This means that she will come off the cheap natural green feed of the range one month further along in pregnancy. The supplemental feeding period will thus be shortened by some 30 days and both money and labor will be saved. Coincidentally, another benefit will be derived, for by the time green

Continued on next page

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# TURKEYS

ARE ALL-YEAR BIRD

By Dave Goodman, Editor  
San Joaquin Valley Poultryman

"It just wouldn't be a holiday without a turkey." That's the way it is around our house, and it's a good bet that it's the same at yours.

California turkey growers are doing their part, by producing about 20 per cent of the turkeys raised in the United States. Not only do we raise the most, but, if

you'll pardon the bragging, the best. Our turkey breeders are working to put out poults that will grow into large, broad breasted Thanksgiving dinners. Nutritionists at the University and at the feed mills are doing their best to formulate feeds of the highest quality to make the birds grow fast and tasty. The processors are doing their job by dressing and cleaning the birds so that they are oven

ready and attractive. Proper cold storage insures quality.

In other words, the entire turkey industry is working to produce the best turkey possible. The fact that they have succeeded is obvious . . . turkeys are not just a holiday dish these days. Californians are eating turkey all year 'round because they are good eating and inexpensive. Not only that, but weight conscious women like turkey because it contains lots of proteins yet few calories.

The three factors involved in raising a good crop of turkeys are good breeding, good feeding and good management. To the turkey raiser, buying the best turkey poults available from a good breeder is the first step to a successful season.

Feed comprises about 60 per cent of the cost of raising a turkey. Therefore, high quality, carefully balanced feed is used to insure the greatest gains in weight that the turkey is capable of on the smallest possible amount of feed. Home

grown grains and good pasture can often be the difference between profit and loss to the grower.

Good management is one of those all inclusive terms that covers just about everything. Buying top bred, healthy poults, buying high quality feed, having enough proper equipment for the number of birds to be raised are but a few of the things that come under this heading.

Here in the lower San Joaquin valley, most turkey raisers use about the same management in raising their birds. They brood the poults for about six to 10 weeks, depending on the weather, and then move them to the range.

Most growers allow one acre of good pasture for each 100 turkeys. Range equipment consists of shelters, roosts, feeders and waterers. Shelters of some kind are needed to provide protection during bad weather and to give shade during the hot summer days.

Automatic waterers are usually used in order that lots of clean water is available to the birds at all times. Feed is usually handled in bulk to save labor and to reduce costs.

It is best to market turkeys when they are in prime condition. It is a mistake to market them too early and just as bad to hold them after they have reached this prime condition. As hens are usually ready for market two to three weeks be-

fore the toms, they are often separated some time during the growing period.

The experienced turkey grower or buyer can easily identify which ones are ready for market by handling the birds. The amount of flesh on the breast, over the back, around the tail head, on top of the neck, under the feather tracks, and the color of the skin are all indications of condition. Birds ready for market are free from pinfeathers, especially on the breast.

## VITAMIN A . . . .

Continued from previous page

grass is again available the calf will be large enough to really handle the extra milk which this heifer will give when she is turned again onto new green grass in the fall.

It is not too common nowadays to see evidence of Vitamin A deficiency in feed lot cattle in this area. Most feed programs include plenty of alfalfa but be sure not to forget it. Chopped green feed, which is becoming so popular, of course has an abundance.

A statement of requirements of Vitamin A for cattle would be as follows: Vitamin A: For maintenance — 3000 International units per 100 lbs. live weight; for growth and reproduction — 8,000 to 10,000 International units per 100 lbs. live weight.

Carotene: For maintenance — 1.6 mg. per 100 lbs. live weight; for growth and reproduction — 6 mg. per 100 lbs. live weight.

The analysis of average alfalfa hay measures approximately 11.4 mg. Carotene per pound. This looks like a high average to me for I know that hay made past bloom measures only 3.2 mgs. per pound and of course hay diluted with weeds and trash would be correspondingly less. Dehydrated alfalfa meal tests at some 40 mg. Carotene per lb.

Therefore on the basis of this information and on the basis of my experience in this area I recommend 10 lbs. of good alfalfa hay per head daily for first calf heifers. It is my opinion that steers could do well on something less than this — around six to eight pound per head daily. This will of course vary if other sources of Vitamin A are being fed.

The treatment of Vitamin A deficiency diseases can be effected by the administration of very highly concentrated doses of pure Vitamin A. If this is done too late, abortions will not be prevented but subsequent infections will be lessened. It is not known at just what stage this point of no return occurs. The exact time will vary according to individual conditions. The use of sulfones, antibiotics, etc. are necessary for attendant infections. Surgery is often necessary for bladder stones.

In way of conclusion I would like to say that in this area at least the calf crop percentage can be greatly increased by supplying adequate Vitamin A to our first calf heifers. Calf scours can also be lessened. Response to treatment and control of pink-eye can be improved. Better gains in the feed lot will be experienced. In essence, it can truthfully be said that beef cattle men can enjoy an increased income by feeding good alfalfa hay or its equivalent, at the proper time. It is as simple as that.

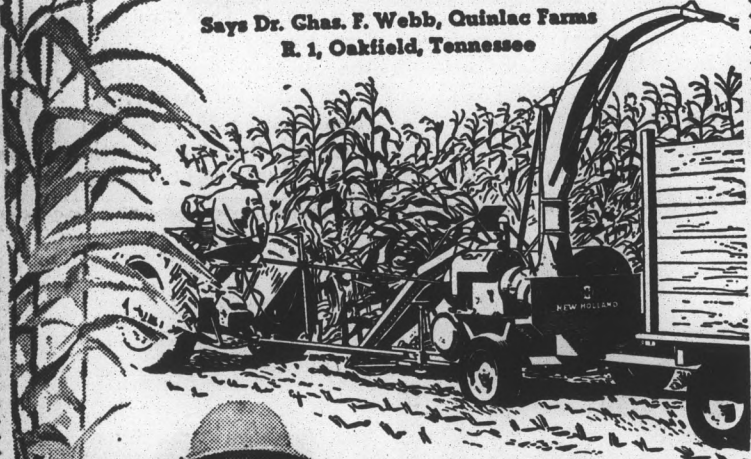
QUALITY RANGE BULLS will be offered at the San Joaquin Valley Hereford Association sale in Porterville December 12.

A bushel is technically 2150.42 cubic inches.

WE'LL SEE YOU at the San Joaquin Hereford Association sale in Porterville, December 12.

## "Only the New Holland could handle my corn and sorghum!"

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The New Holland Forage Harvester chops and loads up to 20 tons of silage per hour.



Until last year, I harvested my silage mostly by hand using an old-fashioned binder. Then I decided to try a forage harvester. Three makes were demonstrated to me, including the New Holland.

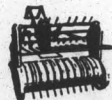
"The corn and sorghum in my silage crop was unusually large—stalks ran as high as fifteen feet and up to two inches in diameter at the butt. Of the three forage harvesters, the New Holland was the only one that would make a round without stopping continuously to unclog the machine.

"I bought the New Holland and harvested approximately 45 acres, which averaged about 40 tons per acre, without any difficulty.

"I am particularly pleased with the reversible feature on the header and the large throat clearance at the fan enabling the machine to avoid clogging up and other delays. I am also pleased with the turning feature of the discharge spout as I use both trailers and trucks to haul silage."

Ask your New Holland Dealer The New Holland is a compact machine designed for smooth operation . . . yet many owners report high capacity, too. Ask us for a demonstration on your own farm.

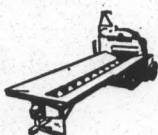
### Model 621 Windrow Attachment



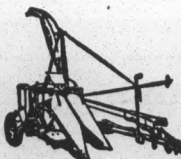
With this attachment you can harvest up to 18 tons of grass silage an hour. Extra-long spring fingers give positive pick-up. Overhead reel assures steady feeding.

### Model 680 Forage Blower

tilt-table blower has low, 22" operating position—swings up to let wagon pass. It can move up to 30 tons of grass and 40 tons of corn silage per hour. Wheels are retractable.



### Model 610 Power Take-Off Harvester



This model has the same outstanding features as the self-powered harvester. It operates with full efficiency from any 3-plow tractor equipped with power take-off.

Call today for a demonstration!

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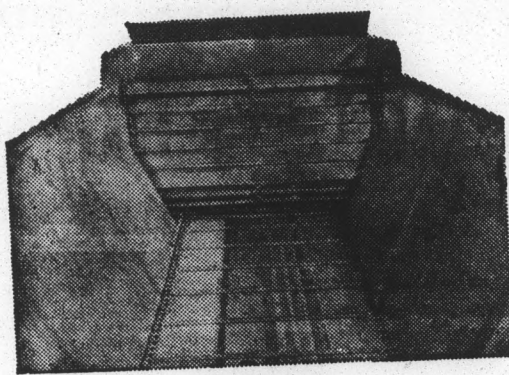
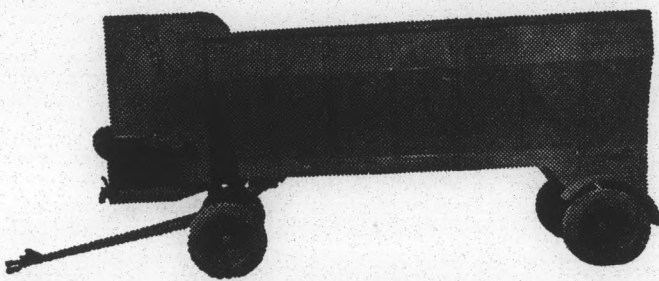
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# BENSON

STRIKES BACK

(Continued From Page One)

problems, that is when I question whether they are being used properly.

Suppose the government launched a direct price support program on cattle. What would happen?

In the first place, cattle are not a uniform commodity. Market prices vary considerably from grade to grade and even within a single grade. Thus, price differentials would have to be established for different grades of cattle or beef in order to arrive at an average reflecting 90% of parity.

Each animal or beef carcass would have to be graded. There are more than 3,000 large and small markets in the U. S. where cattle are slaughtered. Where do we find the men to do the grading?

A seasonal schedule of prices would be required for the various grades of cattle, because production cycles naturally lead to heavier marketing in certain seasons. If there were a seasonal drop of 50c in the support prices from January to February, say, then we might expect a flood of cattle coming to market the last week of January but only a trickle in early February. In that event it might be necessary to fall back on embargoes and shipping certificates, as it was when we took a crack at supporting hog prices about 10 years ago.

Farmers are sensitive to market trends and if they believed 90% price supports for cattle were on the books for good, it is quite likely that they would hold back more cattle for breeding purposes. That, of course, would eventually aggravate the problem of oversupply. On the other hand, they might flood the market with cattle on every occasion when it appeared the support was on the way out.

The Department of Agriculture has no appetite nor any digestive tract. It cannot eat surpluses. What if a higher price support level, a big increase in production, a drop in consumption or a combination of those factors caused a glut of beef? What could be done with it? Cold storage capacity is limited. If we canned and stockpiled beef, it would be hanging over the market and serve to depress prices. If we were to give it away abroad in large quantities, we would be in the precarious position of interfering with regular, competitive trade channels.

The thought of destroying any farm commodity disturbs me. I doubt if the farmer and the general public would stand for it. They nearly rebelled when we destroyed potatoes, and the memory of the slaughter of little pigs in New Deal days makes many persons wince even after two decades.

It has been pointed out that when most commodities are put under price supports, provisions are made for controlling production. We have acreage allotments on wheat, for example. If there were a satisfactory way to control cattle production, then a direct support program would be worthy of more serious consideration. But to this day no one has come up with a workable means of controlling cattle production.

Some cattlemen ask for supports on the basis that corn, which they use as feed, is supported. I recognize the inequity involved in supporting any one farm commodity and not another. But in order to get price supports for corn and other crops, farmers have limited production by accepting acreage allotments. That puts us back where we started — not knowing how to control cattle production.

Free market prices serve a use-

ful purpose that too often is not understood. Current and anticipated cattle prices tell the rancher whether the consumer wants him to produce more or less beef. Prices guide distribution and consumption. They tell the consumer, whose interests must also be kept in mind, whether to buy hamburgers or steak. But if the cattle industry is not to be guided by free market prices, then government regulations and controls must do the job. Again we complete the circle. How do we control, and how do we regulate?

I cannot help but believe that the demand for direct price supports among cattlemen is less widespread than some incidents would indicate. Many groups of stockmen have gone on record against price supports on cattle, and the telegrams and mail I received after the cattlemen's caravan left Washington were 25 to 1 in opposition to such a program.

I want to make clear that I reached my conclusion on the cattle-support question only after careful study and after consulting with many different groups. I asked 23 major farm and livestock industry groups for their advice. Eighteen said they opposed supporting prices, four favored doing it and one expressed no opinion. These 23 groups included nearly all the regional and nationwide ranching, feeding, processing and distributing organizations.

We do have a program for cattlemen, a big, well-balanced one. I. We are buying 225 million pounds of beef in the regular channels of trade, the equivalent of 750,000 head of cattle. Every pound of beef purchased is being used. It is being diverted into available foreign outlets, the school lunch program and into institutions. It is moving into stom-

achs, not storage.

2. The drought has aggravated the cattleman's difficulties, putting more economic and psychological pressure on him. To ease this pressure we are making emergency credit loans.

3. We are providing low-cost feed to cattlemen. So far 922,000 tons have been allocated, and the price has been cut about 50%.

4. The railroads have cooperated and agreed to reduce freight rates to enable farmers and ranchers to ship cattle out of drought areas. In addition, the railroads reduced rates 50% on government-owned feeds shipped to drought-hit counties.

5. A total of \$10 million has been taken from the President's emergency funds to finance the distribution of hay in drought regions, and the Department of Agriculture is bearing other transportation costs.

6. We are using every channel of information available to us to promote the use of beef. Beef consumption is about to reach a record 75 pounds.

It would be possible, I suppose, to gain considerable popularity for myself in some quarters by advocating direct high price support programs for cattle and other perishables. But I will not recommend any program that I do not consider to be in the best interests of the farmer. I just don't operate that way.

## GRAZING CAN BE CONTROLLED

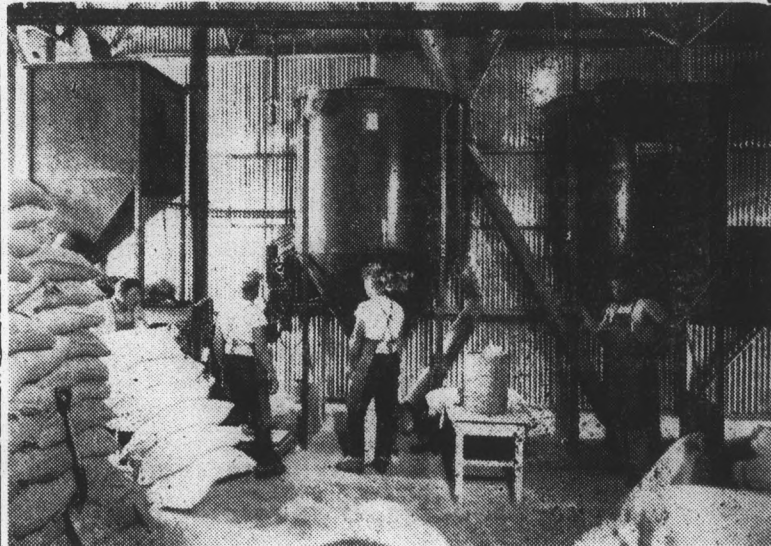
By Robert F. Miller

More uniform grazing of range or pastureland can be obtained by providing water, salt, or shelter in locations that have proved to be least popular with the grazing animals. Better distribution of livestock grazing leads to more efficiency production of both forage and livestock because it prevents overgrazing of some areas while forage in other areas goes unused.

A study of forage utilization by cattle on the northern great plains ranges made by the U. S. Forest service over a period of six years showed that development of watering places is one of the best ways of getting better distribution of grazing. Cattle were successfully attracted to upland ranges and away from heavily grazed bottomlands through this means. Even temporary watering stations that took care of only a few head of cattle and lasted only a short time proved well worth while.

Salting was another successful means of attracting cattle to less-favored areas. And it is not necessary to locate salt and water close together, as is commonly believed. Studies in California showed an average lapse of nearly 7½ hours between the time cattle ate salt and drank water, even though they could have walked directly from salt to water in 20 minutes.

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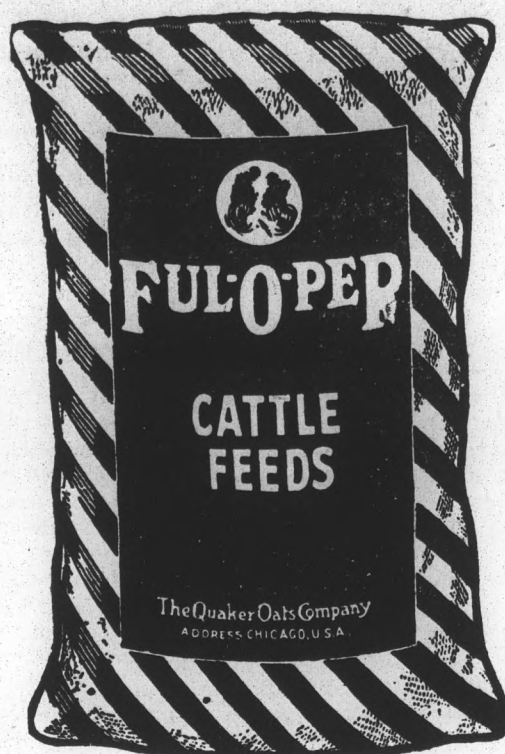
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... In livestock production has to be net profit. With all of one's personal desires to create better specimens of livestock than his predecessors he still must operate on a profitable basis or his project will come to a dismal end.

Our universities teach us to remember three fundamentals essential to success: good stock, good feed and good management:

Good stock will be typical of that shown at the San Joaquin Valley Hereford Association Sale on December 11 and 12 in Porterville.

Good management practices are recommended by the Tulare County Farm Advisor and University of California.

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Don't forget the date of the San Joaquin Valley Hereford Association Sale — December 11 and 12 in Porterville. We will be looking forward to seeing you there.

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